

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

EAST SIDE PROTEST

AGAINST MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGE, A VIGOROUS ONE.

Crowded Audience Hears Contemplated Crime of Mine Owners Ass'n Exposed, and Evinces Thorough Determination to Thwart it—Resolutions Mince No Words—Speakers Heartily Received, and Collection Good Sized.

Another link in the chain of protest meetings against the contemplated Colorado-Idaho outrages, that chain which is binding the working class of the land into a solid whole for the liberation of its leaders, and its own emancipation, was forged on the 2nd inst. at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, where an interested and enthusiastic east side audience gathered under the auspices of Excelsior Educational Society, to give their moral and financial support to the imprisoned miners' officials in their fight for justice.

Resolutions were adopted which minced no words, and a collection of \$12 was given for the Defense Fund. The first speaker was Henry Jager. Jager had just returned from a trip into Connecticut, and began by declaring: "At last the working class is waking up. I see it everywhere. A meeting cannot be called now, but the hall will be almost packed. The working class is beginning to learn."

Jager then read the following quotation from Abraham Lincoln, written right after the close of the Civil War: "The money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudice of the people, until all wealth will aggregate in a few hands, and the republic will be destroyed." Jager went on to show how true Lincoln's words were proving themselves, by every-day events.

Jager feelingly told the story of the bull-pen, and the tragedy of Mike Devine's neglected death. Mike Devine's last words: "Boys, damn these murderers. Stand by the union. Don't sign the permit!" raised a storm of applause.

"Such men as that launched the Western Federation of Miners," Jager went on. "Charles Moyer, one of the men now in prison, was also in the bull-pen. While the working class of the East slept, the western miners were building up an organization which the criminal capitalists now stand in dread of. In a vain attempt to crush that organization the Mine Owners are trying to hang its leaders. But there is now an I. W. W., organized in the East as well as the West, and the Socialist movement can no longer be killed off."

After Jager, Joseph Schlossberg took the floor, in Jewish. He showed that the capitalist class was a criminal gang, practicing its atrocious crimes, while preaching "law and order" to the working class. "The present attack on Moyer and Haywood," he declared, "is not an attack on them, primarily. It is an attack on the whole working class. St. John is held because he was a wonderful organizer, and in a short time would have had the whole district in the union. Moyer is the president of a union which is now strong enough to fight its own battles without the unreliable assistance of Mitchell or Gompers. That is their real crime. It is a crime committed for the working class and the working class must stand by them, and see that they come from prison safe and sound."

James T. Hunter, the next speaker, looked into the future, and prepared his audience for exciting times. "The swift panorama of events is whirling now faster than ever," he said. "The idols of the public eye to-day are the exposed criminals and the fallen pillars of to-morrow. That is a sign the revolution is at hand. The French revolution could not get under way till the models of French society were exposed as rotten sinks of corruption; the proletarian revolution now has its ground prepared for it."

"It is my conviction that Moyer, Haywood and the others will not hang. The middle class dare not allow it. If it does, and working class liberty is overthrown, they too well know that it will be their turn next. Therefore we see a millionaire aspirant for presidential honors come out in his paper in favor of these outraged miners, not for the love of them or their cause, but as a matter of self preservation."

Though the imprisoned men may not hang, yet the thugs in whose hands they are, may do their best to drive them insane, by drugging, bulldozing,

taunts, and maltreatment. We, the working class, must keep up our agitation, continue our meetings, to the end that every workman in the United States is made aware of the dastardly conspiracy against his comrades. There must be no let up, till our brothers are delivered free and unharmed, mentally and physically, from the prisons of Idaho."

S. Smilansky made the concluding speech in Jewish after which the meeting adjourned.

The resolutions were adopted at the close of Hunter's speech.

NEWARK'S ROUSING PROTEST.

Kurz's Coliseum Filled to the Doors—Big Collection Taken Up.

Kurz's Coliseum was filled to the doors with earnest and enthusiastic workmen of Newark and vicinity, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Newark Workmen's Defense Committee, an organization permanently formed for the purpose of carrying on agitation and collecting funds to aid in the release of the victimized men. It is composed of delegates from the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist party, Brewery Workers, Socialist Labor Party, and other organizations. The Brewery Workers marched in a body, headed by their life and drum corps, playing the Marseillaise.

James Conroy acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced Daniel De Leon as the first speaker of the evening. De Leon said he would prove that it was the Mine Owners, as well as the whole capitalist politicians, from the president and governor down to the most insignificant official of Colorado and Idaho, who are the real criminals. This he did to the entire satisfaction of the audience by quoting Congressional and other documents.

August Lott next spoke in German and in a very telling speech pointed out that the way to meet the capitalists was to build up the Industrial Workers of the World and if necessary fight them with their own weapons.

Secretary Quillen then read stirring resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Arturo Caroti closed the meeting in Italian.

The collection amounted to \$35 which was added to the donations from various organizations represented, making a total of \$50, to be sent to the Moyer and Haywood fund. The expenses of the hall and advertising was borne by the committee.

Other meetings will be held in the near future.

THRIVE ON OPPOSITION.

Discrimination Gives Hartford I. W. W. a Big Boom.

Hartford, April 5.—On Wednesday, March 28, the Ladies' Tailors were called together, in S. L. P. Hall, 82a Main street, for the purpose of bettering their conditions. The necessity of organizing with this end in view was explained; as was also the difference between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World. The result was that twenty-one men signed applications for a charter from the I. W. W., also elected temporary officers and decided to have the next meeting April 8. But something occurred which changed these arrangements.

When the bosses found out that the employees were organizing, also the name of the temporary president, they discharged him; and in addition telephoned to all the department stores not to employ that man.

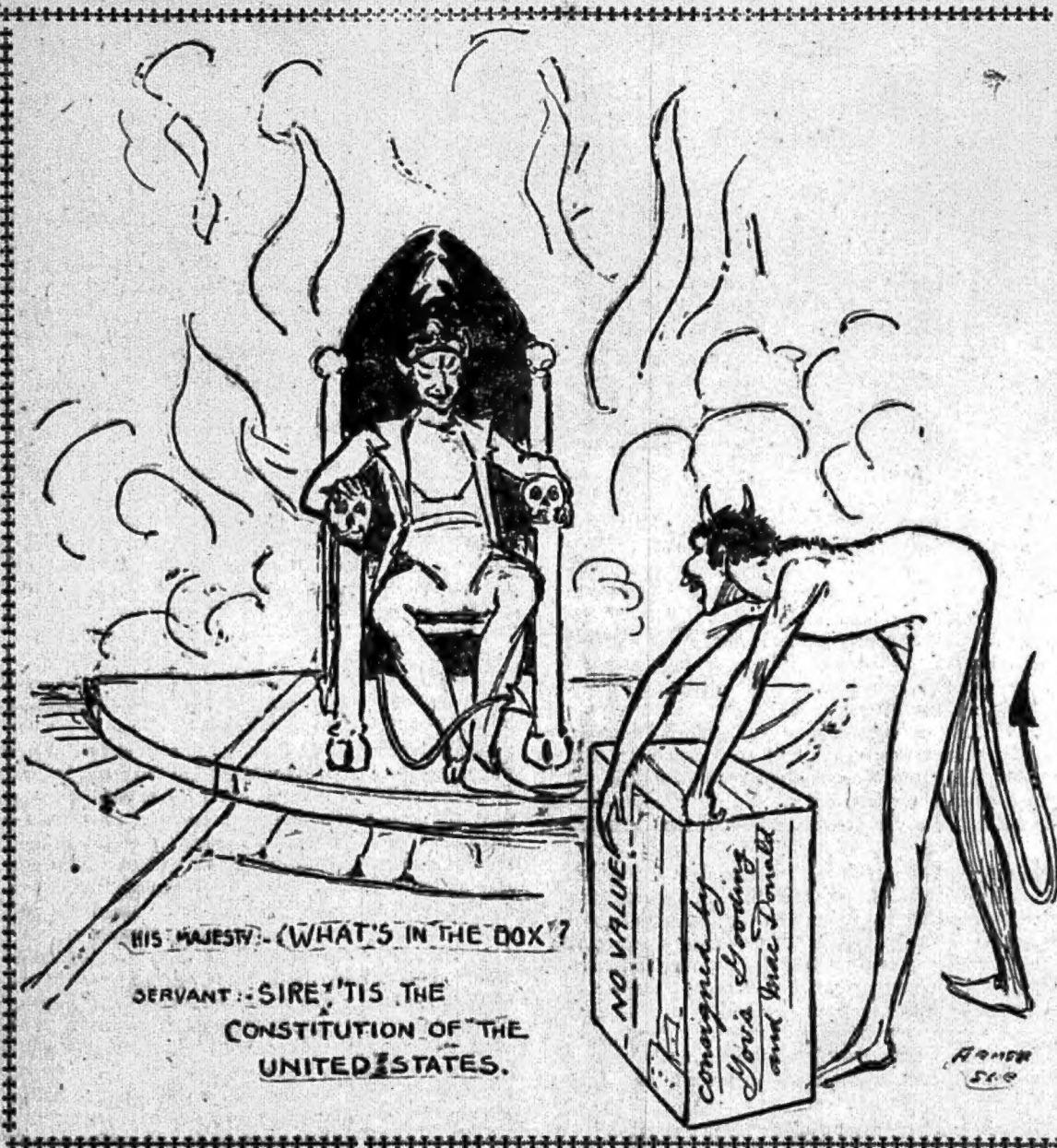
Again something happened in Hartford. All the employees, men and women of the shop, that discharged the temporary president, did not come to work next day. The employer was forced to send for them and give them all their demands. A special meeting was called April 3, in Aetna Hall, 52 Market street, at which another twenty-four men and women signed applications.

We expect by the next meeting to have the entire Ladies' Tailors' trade organized.

Last night, April 4, we sent an application for a charter, under the name of Industrial Tailors of Hartford, to I. W. W. headquarters.

POSTPONEMENT.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—According to official announcement the referendum vote to postpone the national I. W. W. convention to June 27 has carried by a very large majority.



ST. LOUIS WORKERS

HOLD TWO SUCCESSFUL PROTEST MEETINGS IN ONE DAY.

Cox Draws Lesson from 1887—Trautman Shows Up Fallacy Back of So-called Revolutionary Votes, and Tells Reason for Persecution of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John.

St. Louis, April 2.—The indignation meetings against the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, St. John and Pettibone, held in St. Louis under the auspices of the I. W. W. March 25th were successful; especially the one held in the afternoon at Concordia Turner Hall. This meeting was opened by C. F. Meier, who introduced W. W. Cox.

Cox showed the unlawful manner in which the arrest of the W. F. of M. officers took place and the secrecy the capitalist press observe in regard to it. How Steuenberg was elected to office by the working class and how he used his power against these same working men. He proved that Steuenberg deserved what he got, but that the capitalist class were responsible who laid it at the door of the W. F. of M. officers. He compared the unlawful arrest with the Haymarket riot in Chicago and how one of the capitalist class, Altgeld, exposed the unlawful manner of convicting those so-called anarchists.

General Secretary W. E. Trautman was then introduced. He showed that the news of W. F. of M. officers arrest as it flashed over the wires, marked an epoch in the labor history in America. How these men were arrested for the heinous crime of having manhood enough to assert that there can be no harmony between the worker and the shirker; for maintaining that the working class must take and hold that which they produce.

Trautman showed the fallacy of some so-called labor papers claiming that 450,000 revolutionary votes were cast in this country; how, if that were so, the capitalist class would not dare to act in such a dastardly manner. He illustrated the action of a Sussalich and a Father Gapon to lead the Russian working class to slaughter; how a Sam Gompers a John Mitchell and a G. A. Hoen were used in this land of the free and the home of the brave to perform the same office for the capitalist class.

Trautman asked what good it did to have a union label on battle ships, galleons and injunctions, and proved conclusively that if Moyer and Haywood

would have confined themselves to advocating the union label and flypaper ballots, that they would be free men today, but because they preached revolutionary principles and tactics, they were thrown in prison. The collection netted \$25.00. Cox and Trautman spoke again in the evening at Lightstone's Hall at which \$6.30 were collected.

BOSTON WORKMEN

Adopt Denunciatory Resolutions and Render Financial Aid.

Boston, March 31.—The following resolutions were adopted by Branch 11, German Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society.

Whereas, a gang of capitalist anarchists railroaded the officers of the Western Federation of Miners out of the State of Colorado to be prosecuted in the State of Idaho for complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steuenberg, without trial or a hearing; and

Whereas, we believe the officials of the Western Federation of Miners are absolutely innocent of such complicity; and

Whereas, the Governor and mine owners of the States of Colorado and Idaho are trying to repeat the action of the Governor and other officials of the State of Illinois in murdering peaceful workmen in Cook county in 1887; therefore be it

Resolved, that We, Branch 11 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society of Boston protest against the capitalist persecution on the part of the Governor and other officials of the States of Colorado and Idaho; and, be it further

Resolved, that we morally and financially pledge ourselves to support the Western Federation of Miners in their fight for right and justice and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of Branch 11 and also sent to the Socialist press.

The branch sent \$10 to General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. Wm. E. Trautman.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY PEOPLE will have a special representative at the Idaho trial of Brothers Moyer and Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Frank Bohn, a member of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been selected for this important task.

It is the duty of every Socialist to keep posted from day to day, so that he may be able to post his fellow workers on the progress of the case.

BOUNDARY LINES

DISAPPEAR IN LABOR'S STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

British Columbia Workingmen Arranging a Joint Conference and Demonstration, to Protest Against the Colorado-Idaho Outrages—Meeting in Hartford To-day.

(Special Correspondence)

Vancouver, B. C., April 1.—That Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John, and others that may follow in their wake are not entirely forgotten across the imaginary boundary dividing the United States from British Columbia, the below resolution which was sent to all the unions in this wily will show.

Section S. L. P. initiated the demonstration. They elected a committee to act and they addressed four unions and the Socialist Party. The results were three unions and S. P. sent committees to act with us. We will continue until we reach all the unions that meet between now and our demonstration meeting.

We expect Frank Bohn here by the time the meeting will take place.

Vancouver, B. C., 38 Cordova St., W., March 30th., 1906.

Mr. President, Dear Sir and Brothers:—We, an authorized Sub-Committee representing the following labor organizations of the City of Vancouver, viz., Industrial Workers of the World, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Iron Molders' Union, Socialist Party of Canada and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, request your union to appoint a Committee to act in conjunction with the above labor organizations and others to be yet interviewed, towards holding a public demonstration and mass meeting in protest of the illegal arrest and secret deportation of President Moyer and Secretary Haywood, and others of the Western Federation of Miners, who have been railroaded from their home in the State of Colorado, without option of a trial and the rights of Habeas Corpus, to the State of Idaho, and there illegally held on the trumped-up charge of complicity in the murder of Ex-Governor Steuenberg, of the State of Idaho, whereas, as a matter of fact, neither of the illegally arrested brothers had set foot in the State of Idaho for over three months prior to the

death of the aforementioned Ex-Governor, and furthermore this being simply a plot to break up the Western Federation of Miners, who have since 1897 carried on a noble fight for the rights of our class against the concentrated efforts of the Mine Owners' Association, the Standard Oil and the Railroad Corporations. Should the latter succeed in their schemes of disruption, it would simply mean the eventual elimination of Trade Unions in general. Therefore we earnestly request you to appoint a Committee to act with the Committees from the above labor organizations to aid morally and financially towards carry the meeting towards a final success; said demonstration to be held at the discretion of the joint Committee participating.

Next Committee Meeting to be held at S. L. P. Hall, 36 Cordova street, W., on Friday, April 6th, at 8 p. m.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the above Committee, N. Crowder, U. B. of C. & J.; B. Surges, I. W. W.; W. Griffiths, S. L. P. of Canada; F. Johnson, Iron Molders' Union; G. Jenkins, I. B. of E. W.; E. Burns, S. P. of Canada.

INDUSTRIALISM IN NEWARK.

I. W. W. Shoe Workers Take Stand in Defense of Unorganized Girls Employed in Same Shop—The Boss Stunned.

Newark, N. J., April 2.—The work of organizing the workers of Newark into the I. W. W. has been slow, but sure. The last organization formed was among the shoe workers, and is a mixed local, composed of every branch of the shoe industry. It absorbed one pure and simple union, and has one factory in full control.

Last week, the tack-pullers in the luster and healing department of the Boyden Shoe Manufactory, demanded an advance. They demanded twenty cents a hundred. The boss gave it to them, but immediately cut down in the same ratio, the wages of the girls employed to tie down the uppers previous to lasting.

The I. W. W. men, hearing of it, sent a committee to the manager, telling him that the girls must not be reduced in their pay. They threatened to close down the factory by a general strike, if the girls' former rate was not restored. The proprietor was informed by the manager as to the state of affairs. He immediately acceded to the wishes of the men and called off the reduction in wages.

What a contrast between this action and the pure and simper's conduct! They would never have thought of doing anything like this. The grandest thing about it all is that the girls were not organized in any union. They will now, of course, come into the I. W. W. fold.

The proprietor, manager and officials are deeply chagrined over the whole matter. The idea of Del Guercio, a committeeman, going up to the manager and telling him to "quit this kind of fooling," was too much for him. The proprietor says he does not like this (I. W. W.) kind of unionism!

HARTFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Shows Increase For S. L. P.—S. P. Had No Ticket In Field.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—The municipal election held yesterday resulted as expected, the Republicans have swept the town. The S. L. P. vote is given below and it records quite an increase compared with the preceding mayoralty election, but this is perhaps in a measure due to the fact that the S. P. had no ticket in the field this year:

	S. L. P.	S. P.
Mayor	1906 398	1904 68
Treasurer	374	77
Collector	375	97
Auditor	377	77
Marshal	373	73
Clerk	357	80

Here as well as elsewhere the colored voters have always been used as voting cattle by the Republicans without, however, being allowed to participate in the division of the spoils. Having got tired of this sort of a thing the colored voters this year put up their own mayoralty candidate, but made a poor showing, inasmuch as they polled only ninety votes. The lesson is well deserved for being mainly all poor devils they must learn that it is not a race question, but an economic one to be decided at the polls.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CONGRESSIONAL

"AN INFANT CRYING IN THE NIGHT."

A Letter from a Retail Coal-Dealer, Detailing the Methods by Which the Railroad Is Smoking Him Out, by Setting Up Its Own Coal Yard.

The facts that are being uncovered by the debate on the railroad rate bill seem never to end. Every day a fact more precious, in some way or other than any of the previous ones brought to the surface, is thrown up by the spade of the digger. Theoretically one is aware that such things are. The debate is furnishing the facts galore in support of the theory that the capitalist class is eating out the core of the land and that all attempts, looking to the mending instead of the ending of this state of things, are like the crying of an infant in the night, crying for the light and with no language but a cry.

The fact brought out this week in the Senate is a letter sent to Senator Tillman, and the reading of which he pushed through over the impediments, thrown in his way by Senator Hale of Maine. This was the letter:

Ballston Spa, N. Y., March 29, 1906. Senator Tillman, Washington, D. C.

Honored and Dear Sir:—I appeal to you for sympathy and help.

My case is this: For over twelve years I have made a comfortable living for myself, invalid wife, and our children, now four in number, all in school, at the retail coal business.

The D. & H. Railroad Company, from whom I have bought all my anthracite coal, has of late been playing "the dog in the manger." They claim that they cannot fill my orders. Now it is shortage of cars, then shortage of coal. In either case I don't get the coal.

But this is not all, for they will not have any other company send me coal on their account, nor will they allow any other company to ship coal to me over their lines. Their attitude is, Take what we give you and then go without—a method that is death on my business.

Strange, but not strange, they seem to have both coal and cars enough to keep their imported man, who during the past summer and winter built for them a large coal pocket in our town, supplied with coal, so he can take care of both his and our customers.

Once more, their imported man has cut the price of coal to five cents a ton less than cost, which is sixty cents a ton less than in the neighboring cities of Albany, Troy and Schenectady.

In these two ways, then, the D. & H. is trying to kill off the old dealers in town—cutting price and cutting the supply. We appeal to you and ask you to use your influence to prevent them from accomplishing their purpose.

The D. & H. claim the right to retail their own coal. Now, if they have this right, then sooner or later they will get to using that right. When that time comes, then out go all the leaders along the line of their roads. Have they such a right? If so, then the many must suffer at the hands of the few; the people at the hands of the monopoly.

Will you please do what you can to protect us so we may go and make an honorable living?

Oblige, yours, truly, C. W. Eeds.

In presenting the letter Senator Tillman said that it was in line of the information in regard to the railroad situation and "another flashlight on a different phase of it." Nor is the least important feature of the incident the language used by the Senator after the letter was read. Said he:

"This is the voice of child in the night, to use Tennyson's simile; it is like An infant crying in the night; An infant crying for the light; And with no language but a cry."

These words should not be lost upon the ear of the struggling middle class, least of all upon the ear of the working class. Capitalism means steady tendency towards concentration. At each step of the process the bones are heard crunching of the infants who cry for "reform."

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

ALTGELD'S PARDON

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

GOVERNOR'S CONCLUSIONS.

I will simply say in conclusion on this branch of the case that the facts tend to show that the bomb was thrown as an act of personal revenge, and that the prosecution has never discovered who threw it, and the evidence utterly fails to show that the man who did throw it ever heard or read a word coming from the defendants; consequently it fails to show that he acted on any advice given by them. And if he did not act on or hear any advice coming from the defendants, either in speeches or through the press, then there was no case against them even under the law as laid down by Judge Gary.

At the trial a number of detectives and members of the police force swore that the defendant, Fielden, at the Haymarket meeting, made threats to kill, urging his hearers to do their duty as he would do his, just as the policemen were coming up, and one policeman swears that Fielden drew a revolver and fired at the police while he was standing on the wagon and before the bomb was thrown, while some of the others testified that he first climbed down off the wagon and fired while standing by a wheel. On the other hand, it was proven by a number of witnesses and by facts and circumstances that this evidence must be absolutely untrue. A number of newspaper reporters who testified on the part of the state said that they were standing near Fielden, much nearer than the police were, and heard all that was said and saw what was done; that they had been sent there for that purpose, and that Fielden did not make any such threats as the police swore to and that he did not use a revolver. A number of other men who were near, too, and some of them on the wagon on which Fielden stood at the time, swear to the same thing. Fielden himself swears that he did not make any such threats as the police swore to, and, further, that he never had or used a revolver in his life. But if there were any doubt about the fact that the evidence charging Fielden with having used a revolver is unworthy of credit, it is removed by Judge Gary and State's Attorney Grinnell on November 8, 1887, when the question of commuting the death sentence as to Fielden was before the governor. Judge Gary wrote a long letter in regard to the case in which, in speaking of Fielden, he, among other things, says:

There is in the nature and private character of the man a love of justice, an impatience at undeserved sufferings. . . . In his own private life he was the honest, industrious and peaceful laboring man. In what he said in court before sentence he was respectful and decorous. His language and conduct since have been irreproachable. As there is no evidence that he knew of any preparation to do the specific act of throwing the bomb that killed Degan, he does not understand even now that general advice to large masses to do violence makes him responsible for the violence done by reason of that advice. . . . In short, he was more a misguided enthusiast than a criminal conscious of the horrible nature and effect of his teachings and of his responsibility therefor.

The state's attorney appended on the foregoing a letter beginning as follows:

"While indorsing and approving the foregoing statement by Judge Gary, I wish to add thereto the suggestion * * * that Schwab's conduct during the trial and when addressing the court before sentence, like Fielden's, was decorous, respectful to the law and commendable. * * * It is my further desire to say that I believe that Schwab was the pliant, weak tool of a stronger will and more designing person. Schwab seems to be friendless."

If what Judge Gary says about Fielden is true; if Fielden has a natural love of justice and in his private life was the honest, industrious, peaceable laboring man, then Fielden's testimony is entitled to credit, and when he says that he did not do the things the police charge him with doing and that he never had or used a revolver in his life, it is probably true, especially as he is corroborated by a number of credible and disinterested witnesses.

Again, if Fielden did the things the police charged him with doing, if he fired on them as they swear, then he was not a mere misguided enthusiast who was to be held only for the consequences of his teachings, and if either Judge Gary or State's Attorney Grinnell had placed any reliance on the evidence of the police on this point they would have written a different kind of a letter to the then executive.

In the fall of 1887 a number of the most prominent business men of Chicago met to consult whether or not to ask executive clemency for any of the condemned men. Mr. Grinnell was present and made a speech, in which in referring to this evidence he said that he had serious doubts whether Fielden had a revolver on that occasion or whether indeed Fielden ever had one.

Yet, in arguing the case before the supreme court the previous spring, much stress was placed by the state on the evidence relating to what Fielden did at the Haymarket meeting, and that court was misled into attaching great importance to it.

It is now clear that there is no case made out against Fielden for anything that he did on the night, and, as heretofore shown, in order to hold him and the other defendants for the consequences and effects of having given pernicious and criminal advice to large masses to commit violence, whether orally in speeches or in print, it must be shown that the person committing the violence had read or heard the advice, for until he read or heard it he did not receive, and if he never received the advice it cannot be said that he acted on it.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the state Carter H. Harrison, then Mayor of Chicago, and E. S. Winston, then corporation counsel for Chicago, were in the court room and had a conversation with Mr. Grinnell, the state's attorney, in regards to the evidence against Neebe, in which conversation, according to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Winston, the state's attorney said that he did not think he had a case against Neebe and that he wanted to dismiss as to him, but was dissuaded from doing so by his associate attorneys, who feared that such a step might influence the jury in favor of the other defendants.

Mr. Harrison, in a letter, among other things, says:

"I was present in the court room when the state closed its case. The attorney for Neebe moved his discharge on the ground that there was no evidence to hold him on. The state's attorney, Julius S. Grinnell, and Fred S. Winston,

corporation counsel for the city, and myself were in earnest conversation when the motion was made. Mr. Grinnell stated to us that he did not think there was sufficient testimony to convict Neebe. I thereupon earnestly advised him, as the representative of the state to dismiss the case as to Neebe, and, if I remember rightly, he was seriously thinking of doing so, but on consultation with his assistants and on their advice, he determined not to do so, lest it would have an injurious effect on the case as against the other prisoners. * * * I took the position that such discharge, being clearly justified by the testimony, would not prejudice the case as to the others."

Mr. Winston adds the following to Mr. Harrison's letter:

"MARCH 21, 1889.—I concur in the statement of Mr. Harrison. I never believed there was sufficient evidence to convict Mr. Neebe, and so stated during the trial.

F. S. WINSTON."

In January, 1890, Mr. Grinnell wrote a letter to Governor Fifer, denying that he had ever made any such statement as that mentioned by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Winston; also that he did believe Neebe guilty; that Mr. Harrison suggested the dismissal of the case as to Neebe, and further, that he would not have been surprised if Mr. Harrison had made a similar suggestion as to the others, and then he says: I said to Mr. Harrison at the time substantially that I was afraid that the jury might not think the testimony presented in the case sufficient to convict Neebe, but that it was their province to pass upon it.

Now, if the statement of Messrs. Harrison and Winston is true, that Mr. Grinnell should not have allowed Neebe to be sent to the penitentiary; and even if we assume that both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Winston are mistaken, and that Mr. Grinnell simply used the language he now says he used, then the case must have seemed very weak to him. If, with a jury prejudiced to start with, a judge pressing for conviction, and amid the almost irresistible fury with which the trial was conducted, he still was afraid the jury might not think the testimony in the case sufficient to convict Neebe, then that testimony must have seemed very weak to him, no matter what he might now protest about it.

When the motion to dismiss the case as to Neebe was made, defendants' counsel asked that the jury might be permitted to retire while the motion was being argued, but the court refused to permit this, and kept the jury present where it could hear all that the court had to say, then when the argument on the motion was begun by defendants' counsel the court did not wait to hear from the attorneys for the defendants, so that while the attorneys for the state made no argument on the motion, twenty-five pages of the record are filled with the colloquy of sparring that took place between the court and the counsel for the defendants, the court in the presence of the jury making insinuations as to what inference might be drawn by the jury from the fact that Neebe owned a little stock in a paper called the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and had been seen there, although he took no part in the management until after the Haymarket troubles, it appearing that the *Arbeiter Zeitung* had published some very seditious articles with which, however, Neebe had nothing to do. Finally one of the counsel for the defendants said: "I expected that the representative of the state might say something, but as your honor saves them the trouble, you will excuse me if I reply briefly to the suggestions you have made." Some other remarks were made by the court, seriously affecting the whole case and prejudicial

to the defendants, and then, referring to Neebe, the court said:

"Whether he had anything to do with the dissemination of advice to commit murder is, I think, a debatable question which the jury ought to pass on."

Finally the motion was overruled. Now, with all of the eagerness shown by the court to convict Neebe, it must have regarded the evidence against him as very weak, otherwise it would not have made this admission, for if it was a debatable question whether the evidence tended to show guilt, then that evidence must have been far from being conclusive upon the question as to whether he was actually guilty; this being so, the verdict should not have been allowed to stand, because the law requires that a man shall be proved to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before he can be convicted of a criminal offense. I have examined all of the evidence against Neebe with care and it utterly fails to prove even a shade of a case against him. Some of the other defendants were guilty of using seditious language, but even this cannot be said of Neebe.

It is further charged with much bitterness by those who speak for the prisoners that the record of the case shows that the judge conducted the trial with malicious ferocity and forced eight men to be tried together; that in cross-examining the state's witnesses he confined counsel for the defense to the specific points touched on by the state, while in the cross-examination of the defendants' witnesses he permitted the state's attorney to go into all manner of subjects entirely foreign to the matters on which the witnesses were examined in chief; also that every ruling throughout the long trial on any contested point was in favor of the state, and, further, that page after page on the record contains insinuating remarks of the judge, made in the hearing of the jury, and with the evident intent of bringing the jury to his way of thinking; that these speeches, coming from the court, were much more damaging than any speeches from the state's attorney could possibly have been; that the state's attorney often took his cue from the judge's remarks; that the judge's magazine article, recently published, although written nearly six years after the trial, is yet full of venom; that, pretending to simply review the case, he had to drag into his article a letter written by an excited woman to a newspaper after the trial was over, and which therefore had nothing whatever to do with the case and was put into the article simply to create a prejudice against the woman, as well as against the dead and the living, and that, not content with this, he in the same article makes an insinuating attack on one of the lawyers on the defense, not for anything done at the trial, but because more than a year after the trial, when some of the defendants had been hanged, he ventured to express a few kind, if erroneous, sentiments over the graves of his clients, whom he at least believed to be innocent. It is urged that such ferocity or subserviency is without a parallel in all history; that even Jeffries in England contented himself with hanging his victims, and did not stop to berate them after they were dead.

These charges are of a personal character, and while they seem to be sustained by the record of the trial and the papers before me, and tend to show that the trial was not fair, I do not care to discuss this feature of the case any further, because it was not necessary. I am convinced that it is clearly my duty to act in this case for the reasons already given, and I, therefore, grant an absolute pardon to Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab this 26th day of June, 1893.

JOHN P. ALTGELD,
Governor of Illinois.

Eastern Economic Development

(By Daniel De Leon, in the March "Industrial Worker.")

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain
The heathen Chinese is peculiar.
Which the same I would rise to explain.

That a poet of such deep penetration as Bret Harte was not likely to sacrifice sense to rhythm may be easily supposed. By the term "heathen Chinese" he meant not the denizen of the "Middle Kingdom" exclusively. There is more than one passage in the author's short stories of Western pioneer life that indicates that the term was meant by him to cover the Eastern Asiatic in general; of course, the Japanese included—above all, that both the term and the poem, in this instance, were a bit of arch satire intended to sober up our Eastern (Western civilization) conceit, and thereby give timely warning to those who could take it. Poet satirists are not expected to be expert economists and sociologists. They give not reason for the faith that is in them: they have none to give. They project themselves into the future, lightly bounding over the intermediary steps. Slow-plodding Time comes limping up behind, and furnishes these steps. The following headlines and gist of news paragraphs that have appeared in American and European papers and magazines, the well-poised Paris "Revue des Deux Mondes" among the latter, since the sun-burst of Japanese might and genius in Manchuria look at first bluish like a chaotic jumble: "£75,000,000 secured in England by a Japanese promoter to establish manufacturing plants in Japan"; "Chinese boycott of American goods"; "The Japanese navy yards are now equipped to build and launch their own battleships"; "The Morgan syndicate received from China \$5,000,000 in consideration of its surrendering its railroad concession"; "In one month 20 'American' mills were set up in Manchuria; they were 'American' only in original design; they were Japanese built and improved upon"; "The Chinese hostility to and suspicion of the Japanese is dying out fast; a large percentage of the students at the colleges

of Japan, military and civil, are Chinese; Japanese drill-masters abound in the Chinese army, and also as administrative officers"; "A new national anthem has sprung up in China; it invokes the deity to raise China from subjection like a lion unfettered; it is sung like a hymn". These headlines and passages be not a jumble. They are stepping-stones, or facts, or premises from which prose logic deduces conclusions, and arrives abreast of poetic flight.

Capitalist society is pivoted upon "production for sale." Production for sale implies the existence of two classes—one, that has taken and holds the necessities of production and, as a consequence, does not work; the other, the class from whom the necessities of production, together with the fruit thereof, have been taken and are held, and, as a consequence, must do all the work. Without going into all the other consequences of such a social system, as unnecessary to the subject in hand, one consequence it is well to grasp fully. In a measure, the development now going on in the Far East, as indicated by the above quoted passages from the press, may be termed "the Chinese-Japanese dust that comes from the American-European capitalist mud." The particular consequence of capitalist society that must be grasped is that it smothers itself with its own goods. The working class, paid the pittance of wages for the plentiful wealth that it produces, can buy back but a small portion thereof. The surplus must find "foreign markets." These, foreign markets capitalist nations first seek to secure within one another's boundaries. Effort in that direction is speedily blocked. "Tariff wars" mark the high-water line of the blockade period. The congestion of wealth, originally affecting each capitalist nation separately, becomes international, spreads over them all like confluent small-pox. The "heathen's" territory is thereupon jointly invaded. The outlet afforded relief. So successful were the "Christian" capitalists in their policy of intrigue, chicanery, rapine and even slaughter, applied to "heathen" nations, that they concluded the "heathen" was everywhere a providential article, placed there for the special purpose of enabling them to veil their one aspiration—the laying-up of treasure on earth. Rendered giddy with

blood and success in this direction, America-European capitalism forced open, fifty years ago, the doors of China and Japan. No chivalrous Spanish conqueror, in sight of the Incas' or Montezuma's glittering hoard, was more dazzled than was the vulgar American-European capitalist class at the vista of the illimitable Chinese-Japan "markets" that spread before their eyes and opened to their imagination. They chuckled and licked their chops. But they had overreached themselves. Many an American-European capitalist thinks to-day to himself, and if he does not yet, will soon do so: "Had we but let China and Japan alone!" If they had, they might have long, many, many more centuries been growing fat at the expense of other "heathens". The Chinese-Japanese "heathens", however, is typified in Bret Harte's Ah Sin. Somewhere he was a "heathen" of a different calibre. While far behind in industrial development, there was behind his almond eyes a brain that could "see through the game". He would have been happy to be let alone. Finding that was not to be, he quietly made up his mind not to be "heathened", and to beat at their own game the American-European intruders, in turn, typified by Ah Sin's adversary, Bill Nye. Japan took the lead and set the pace.

In the short space of this article details must be omitted. Suffice to say that Japan sent her best young men to European and American schools, colleges, technical, civil and military institutes. There they imbibed all the mechanical knowledge that capitalism had stored up. Laden therewith they returned home and unloaded. The result was instantaneous. Already by 1889 Japan had 35,000 spindles; ten years ago she had come up to 380,000; three years ago to a million. Hand in hand with this increase in capitalism, Japanese importations of raw materials, like cotton, increased by leaps and bounds from 31,000,000 pounds of raw cotton in 1889 to 67,000,000 in 1891, and to over 100,000,000 three years ago. Nor did that, which this development theoretically indicates, remain absent—in even tempo with the increase of Japan's importations of raw material did her importations of manufactured articles decrease, and her exportations of these manufactures to

Asiatic markets, once controlled by American and European capitalism exclusively, increase. Ah Sin was quietly getting in his innings; the innings he, more lately, scored in Manchuria paralleled on the military and supplemented the innings that he was scoring on the industrial field; if even the first were phenomenal and the second startling, the innings that are imminent, and the shadows of which are cast before them by the press items already quoted, indicative of China's having taken the Japanese contagion, may be expected to be phenomenally startling and startlingly phenomenal.

The conclusions, immediately deductible from the preceding sketch, rough-drawn though it is, are obvious. No laws need be passed in the Eastern Asiatic nations to cause deep commotion in America. The tremendous impulse that capitalist production is taking in China under Japanese guidance will of itself act as a blockade against American goods. American-European capitalist mechanism, coupled to Chinese-Japanese patience, perseverance, genius and nimbleness, above all to a mass of ready-made proletarians, in such actual and immediately available numbers as to out-run the wildest cravings of the American capitalist class, will throw up manufactures in heaps so mountain-high that they will over-top the tallest high-tariff walls. None such would be needed in China and Japan. The outlet hitherto enjoyed by American goods, and the still broader and deeper outlet which Chinese-Japanese markets were expected to afford and upon which American capitalism was counting, will be cut off. England has been able to stave off labor troubles through the outlet of vast colonies. America has none such. With tariff wars by Germany, threatened ones from England, and on top of all, China-Japan producing, to the extent that inevitably they will be producing, the blockade of American goods, is translatable into "industrial crisis", probably also "financial panic" in America. The phenomenon will then be seen here, on a scale never seen before, of stores bursting with goods, and yet clothesless, shoeless, foodless workmen; of mechanical appliances of first order and magnitude ready for operation, and millions of arms ready to operate them, yet one and the

other smitten lame.

The vista, opened by such a prospect, and due to the causes sketched above, points to a multitude of further possibilities. It is not merely Chinese-Japanese capitalism that is about to enter upon its stage of virility. The sense of outrages, long endured at the hand of American-European governments, has sunk deep in the hearts and minds of the Chinese people. They have had the opium trade forced upon them; they have had their ports seized upon by the foreigner; the smirking missionary—the advance agent of the merchant, who, in turn, ever was the precursor of armed occupation—has chicaned under the pretext of Christianizing them. Under the plea that expatriation and emigration was a cardinal right of man, and a sacred duty of Christianity to safeguard, their territory was bombarded open by the combined runboats of America and Europe, and yet, as the Tsen-li-Yamen derisively observed to the American diplomats who sought subsequently to negotiate treaties preventing the emigration of Chinese to America, "when the first treaty which you forced upon us was signed, you in America clapped your hands with joy, and now you are the first to try to escape its consequences, to abrogate it, and to violate what you called the 'sacred right of emigration'!" America will be the first country with which Chinese capitalism, inspired by pent-up resentment, will settle old scores. Plugugly though Roosevelt is, it is no mere plugugliness that has recently caused him to hurry troops to the Philippines. The time is not yet for the clash. But the clash seems inevitable. American capitalist interests, wounded in their vitals by the economic development of China, will resort to the methods of old. It will not, then, be old China that will be assailed. The conflict will bear an aspect squaring with the new economic power of the "heathen". When this happens Japan will be, can be, no neuter. Her recent treaty with Great Britain covers her back and flanks from the side of Russia. Our American "contract-made" navy, along with its blustering crew of admiralty incompetents, will be swept from the Pacific.

Will the working class of America require the experience of the working class and peasantry of Russia to disillusion us

touching the invincibility, wisdom and virtues of our own ruling class? Or will they, before matters come so far, be amply disillusioned on those heads by the economic experience at home—an economic experience that the economic development in the Far East will have helped to bring home to them? Will they have grasped the fullness of the meaning of the declaration in the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, to the effect that their lot is bound to be one of decreasing well-being until they shall have joined their forces on the political as well as on the economic field and dethroned the capitalist class, whose rule is one of combined unfitness and bestiality? The heavy, brooding clouds that are gathering over the head of the

American working class from the opposite shores of the Pacific do not threaten us with an influx of Chinese or Japanese immigration. The economic development that those clouds are the condensed vapors of, will rather tend to keep the Chinese and Japanese at home. While these clouds are big with evil to us, or with good—good, if we understand their cause; evil if we don't—the myriad Ah Sin is working out his own destiny—

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinese is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain.

The Miners' Magazine



ADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS
TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS.
ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL
UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.
Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for \$1.20 per year.
Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The Industrial Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

A Monthly Paper, sixteen pages, of columns.

Subscription Price:
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Address THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER
148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGS TOILERS

ARRANGING FOR A BIG PROTEST
PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION

Unity of All the Workers Plainly Seen
In The Present Crisis—Realization
Abroad That Labor Must Sink All
Difference if Murder Is to Be Pre-
vented.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—The labor organizations of this great industrial centre acting on the initiative of the I. W. W., are to have a parade and demonstration to protest against the diabolical plot of the Mine Owners' Association. Chapter KX of the Senate document, reproduced in the Daily and Weekly People, should be read by every man in this country. If its significance were understood by the workmen of this land, I do not hesitate to say that every one of those pirates would be where our officers are, with a slim chance of escaping the hemp rope.

...and I am around all the time, the significance of the class war is gleamed by more men than ever before and I am sure that if those capitalist minions will make any attempt to carry out their plot, that the end of the system that makes devils of men like Steunenberg, Gooding and McDonald, will be ended.

A goodly number of unions are taking interest in the parade that we could not touch before. All one hears is that this is the signal for war between the miner and the looter; and to back up their words we find a host of them actively carrying out their intentions to make this the largest affair in the history of the labor movement in this part of the country. You can hear men smarting under the insult to what they have always understood to be Americanism.

Moyer, Haywood and their associates have endeared themselves and the organization to which they belong, to the workmen of America, regardless of their present affiliation. The unity of action of all the toilers is plainly seen, when men forget all their former differences and come together in conference and declare that this plot to murder must not be successful. E. R. M.

WICHITA WORKMEN

Will Not Be Accessories To The Idaho
Judicial Murder

Resolutions adopted by the I. W. W. Local of Wichita, Kans., March 3:

Whereas, The Mine Owners' Association of the west, supported by the entire organized capitalist interests of America, have deemed it necessary in order to better conserve their interests to destroy the bona fide American labor organization, the Industrial Workers of the World; and

Whereas, In this attack upon our organization they are using their political puppets of the government, from the governors and judges of western states to the President of the United States, who, by their silence or actions, sanction the methods employed by the Mine Owners' Association; and

Whereas, We know that nineteen years ago, members of our class who dared oppose the master class were judicially murdered, freshening our memory of the judicial farce condemned by Governor Algeid when he pardoned Nebo, Schwab and Fielding, thereby branding the judicial murder of Parsons, Spies, Engels and Fischer, Ling having been killed in his prison cell by an unknown hand; and

Whereas, We believe that in the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John the capitalist class is planning another wholesale "Law and Order" murder for the purpose of breaking the spirit of this militant body of wage workers; and

Whereas, We know that if the capitalist class does indulge its catholic appetite in the gore of our murdered comrades it will result in the annihilation of the militant labor movement, because all "dangerous" leaders will either be imprisoned or murdered and our organization will be disrupted by internal dissension as a result of our cowardice; and

Whereas, We, having tried Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John in the organization of our class and found them true to their class interests, will consider ourselves accessories to the crime if these men are executed without an organized effort on our part to save them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the use of any and all means necessary to save these men, our organization and ourselves.

PROSECUTE THE GOVERNORS
OF COLORADO AND IDAHO!

It would not require a very extensive investigation of accessible facts in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone-St. John case to convince any sane person, even one not intensely interested in the cause

of the workers, that those men are absolutely innocent and the victims of a cold-blooded conspiracy. That the accusations which the revolutionary workmen's organizations bring against the prosecuting authorities are not mere allegations is amply proven by the whole sneaking, irregular, lawless aspect of their case as well as their past record of lawlessness.

According to all sources of information, friendly and otherwise, the Western Federation of Miners is a very strong organization. The mine owners have not been able to vanquish it in open strike. Its strength is increasing. An organization in that condition has no object and no need to do that which the mine owners accuse it of; it would be the height of folly. A weak, disintegrating, defeated organization, with strength fast ebbing, might, possibly, in its dying despair, do things similar to those the mine owners charge. However, it is only because those gentlemen feel themselves so secure from any such tactics that they manufacture that kind of yarns at all. They are really cowards, and if there was a probability of such forces being brought into play, they would be the last to suggest them as recklessly as they now do. The fact is, they know as well as we ourselves do, that the workers refrain from such methods for a certain reason and that is because there is an easier, quicker, more thorough and less troublesome way of doing the same dirty job of throwing them off our backs—CORRECTLY ORGANIZED MIGHT! That is what has them jumping. Desperate men do foolish things. I will wager that they imagined the whole scheme would pull off much more quietly than it is doing. Like the thief who has aroused the occupants of the house he has broken into, and who have cut off his retreat, so the capitalists of Idaho and Colorado would be only too glad, in a short time, to drop their plunder and slink away—if we let them. The working class, however, must not forever stand on the defensive. It is not enough to force a thorough investigation of the entire matter. That accomplished and our brothers restored to their liberties, it remains to mercilessly prosecute every one of the bloody-minded conspirators, from the two execrable governors down to the filthiest little Pinkerton ex-crook in the whole outfit to the furthest limits of the law, if there be any virtue in capitalist law at all.

No matter what the amount necessary to accomplish this, we will raise it. The Goebel case of Kentucky was a far less important one than the present, both in a criminological sense and in its possible consequences on the industrial and social affairs of the country. And yet the newspapers were full of detailed, illustrated accounts of its progress. Regarding the Colorado-Idaho affair, if we except the venomous splutterings of irresponsible prostitutes of the editor species (not one of whom could look one of the men they slandered in the eye or would dare to offend him by even a glance if they met them on equal ground), the bulk of the population have probably heard nothing, and will hear nothing if that glorious privately-owned public institution, the press, will have its way. It lies with the workmen themselves to spread the tidings, their terrible meaning, their call to action. A hundred thousand Paul Reveres are needed to carry the alarm through every town, village, street and house. Collective action is not sufficient. Every man and woman whose heart throbs and thrills in response to the trumpet call of the approaching conflict with the Shylock class must be jealously fearful that if they individually will not do their utmost, one-half of what might have been done will not be accomplished. That is the immediate need of the hour, but there are further needs. Should they deem it practicable and effective, I believe the Western Federation of Miners ought to declare a strike in order to force the return of their officers to their homes, and then have all the proceedings against them conducted according to law and the constitution. If the mine owners were compelled to proceed in a lawful, constitutional manner, as they themselves have admitted, they would be powerless to proceed at all. Would it not be possible, also, instead of acting only on the defensive, to immediately institute proceedings in the courts against the conspirators and have warrants issued for their arrest to answer the charges we shall bring against them, having so much evidence, past and present, to back up those charges?

While recognizing that the working class must, through a proper sagacity, discipline and self-restraint, avoid walking into any ambush the capitalists may set for them, yet there arise occasions where in courage, and in courage only, there is safety for the present and the future. If all moral efforts should fail, and the worst comes, it will not do for us to stand idly by and allow our brothers to be foully murdered first and then afterwards throw ourselves in fury on their murderers. The crime must be PREVENTED. Shall it be said that the American working class, when the

MITCHELL 'VICTORIES'

AS A MINER SEES THEM—MERE
WAGE RESTORATIONS.

That Are Overshadowed by the Great
Increase in Prices—"Yearly Gains" a
Stick from Which 26 Per Cent Is
Chopped Off One End and Six Added
on the Other.

(Special Correspondence.)
McAlester, Indian Territory, April 4.—I herewith give a summary of the great "victories" of the United Mine Workers of America here, as I, a miner, see them. To begin with, we had a line of march in a place called Krebs. Old timers told me it was not one-third the size of the previous rally. Then we had speaking from a lawyer by the name of Walker and District President Henrietta. Walker came first. He started in by explaining the amount of suffering and hardships endured by the promoters of trades unions and how now we are slowly going up a step at a time. Every year we gain a little and next year we will gain a little more (which Henrietta reiterated.)

Then we were told that capital is concentrated into the hands of a few, who never sleep and that patronize their own industries, and took care of their own particular class, and were organized in the Citizens' Alliance. "Now," he says, "we should organize along these lines. Under the present system we are every man at one another's throat. We have changed the constitution of the Mine Workers so that an officer can be elected to the city council, state legislature and congress and to accomplish better results we will have to go into politics—vote. There are some who are dissatisfied with the union, but they had better leave it alone."

Then followed Henrietta with some advice to the miners, telling us about the raise, and stating that the operators would all be signed up by the first of next month.

Now, as to the raise in wages: one year ago last fall we voted for a reduction in the Southwest of 5.55 (five and fifty-five parts of a cent) on all dead work, that includes yardage and day work. This year we get back what the majority of miners' votes gave to the operators, through intimidation and threats on the part of "our" national officers. These are the words which we received through and from President John Mitchell: "To vote yes, means to vote; no means a strike; and if you vote for a strike remember you cannot expect national support, as you reject a better agreement than they have in the East."

Now, the miners asked twelve and one-half per cent. raise. The delegates left Indianapolis with that demand. Mitchell stated that the necessities of life had advanced twenty per cent. The delegates were recalled through President Roosevelt compromised their demand and have taken less than half in the East, that is, they have in many places accepted 5.55 per cent. increase; which is only a restoration of the 1903 scale. In the Southwest we expect three cents advance per ton on mine, run over the 1903 scale.

The "victory" looks like a stick with two ends: We take twenty-six inches, in the way of reductions and increased prices, off of one end, then splice six, in the way of a restoration of wages, on the other. Then we declare the stick is longer than ever it was; and is getting longer every year. Such are the Mitchell "victories." C. L. S.

SPECIAL FUND.

Per B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. 1/4 collection at Estonian Ball, held March 3, 1906, other 1/4 to Russian Revolutionary Fund \$ 5.75
"Helper," North Andover, Mass. 2.50
F. Halbreck, Evansville, Ind.45
M. New York, N. Y. 1.00
J. Wunderle, Rockford, Ill. .. 1.00
F. Schwarzer, Rockford, Ill. .. 1.00
G. Peters, Rockford, Ill. 1.00
J. Schwenk, Jersey City, N. J. 1.00

Total \$ 13.70
Previously acknowledged .. \$16,645.63
Grand total \$16,659.33

time came for it to do and date, hid its face and turned aside? At this time it is well to remember the stirring words of Patrick Henry: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me Liberty or give me Death!" If the working class does not take some effective stand against the reign of terror inaugurated by the capitalists in that western country a few years ago, its continued endurance will make it a sort of established precedent, a hundredfold more difficult to overthrow than even

THE FINANCIERS

LABOR THE SOURCE OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL POWER AND SOCIAL DOMINATION—THEY LEND WHAT THE WORKERS CREATE AND ARE ROBBED OF.

(Special to The People.)

Lord Stafford mines for coal and salt; The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt; The Douglas in red herrings; And noble name and cultured land Palace, park, and vassal band, Are powerless to the notes of hand, Of Rothschilds or the Barrings.

—Halleck.

Well, here's an inspiring spectacle to be sure; the noble aristocrats have become industrious; and, in the short space of three centuries, have evolved from the deplorable condition of their forefathers, that of arrogant idleness, varied by frequent Boar hunting and hawk chasing excursions, as well as predatory raids of weaker neighbors for purposes of pillage with the usual adjuncts of arson, murder and rape included, to a point indicated by the poet in another verse, where they have put on pantaloons and coat and left off cattle stealing. In short, the evolution comprehends the passing of the goat-skin jacket and the tartan plaid and the substitution of the stove pipe hat, frock coat and patent leathers; an evolution from the warrior and freebooter to the respectable man of business affairs. And so in our enthusiastic appreciation of this common wealth development, the production of household comforts, in the shape of coal, salt, malt and herring, each and all essential to domestic and economic life, we impetuously rush forward to congratulate our noble industrialists, my lord and their graces, the duke and the earl.

But it now proves that we are too precipitous, for our eager speed forward brings up against a stone wall of opposition, figuratively speaking; and metaphorically we behold on the other side a field of dismal bramble bush and cruel nettle thorns. For why? Messieurs, the bankers, have arrived, the one from the Paris Bourse, the other from Lombardy street, and a couple from Wall Street. They have just dropped in friendly like to pass the compliments of the season with their industrial clients, and, incidentally, to mention that notes of hand sometime ago exchanged for cash accommodation to operate and exploit the industries owned by our capitalist heroes, are now due and that sight draft for amount is herewith presented for payment. The visit though not unexpected is an unwelcome one. For memories of Sunday pleasure trips to the continent, wine suppers and heavy plays at rouge et noir and baccarat indulged in while at Monte Carlo, give warning that the financial resources are at a low ebb; in fact, marked zero on the ledger's balance sheet. So there is but one alternative, an extension of time

and an additional advance must be pleaded for. Thus palace, park and cultured land are powerless before the legal demands of the greater capitalists, the bankers.

The difficulty being explained, the bankers look serious and doubtful; and intimate that noble name, houses and land being already mortgaged to the extreme limit, extension and further loan must be denied unless additional security and pledge can be furnished. And "where are your collaterals, gentlemen of the industrial enterprise?" There is a pause and a mental calculation—it lasts but for a moment. And then, pointing from horizon to horizon, they unitedly exclaim: "There, Messieurs Bankers, behold your collaterals. These are you securities. Is not the earth black with them: human ants dumb driven like cattle? It is the vassal band of toilers and laborers! They are at work producing wealth, hewing wood and drawing water. They will build for us other palaces. They will create out of the tangled forests more beautiful parks. They will cultivate with spade and plow the broad acres and bring up Earth's latent wealth. From age to age, from generation to generation, they reproduce and duplicate themselves. This is the pledge of our solvency; is it sufficient?"

Capitalism never refuses to invest its surplus in ventures where labors brawn and blood and muscle are the creators of all wealth and harbingers of success. Powerless are all to resist the schemes of capitalist exploitation evolved by the capitalist system as long as that system endures. That miserable pauper and vagrant, the capitalist, having no other visible or ostensible means of livelihood or subsistence save by the suction of the life blood from the body politic, must of necessity go about like a roaring lion seeking the toilers' product to devour. But what of the vassal band? Can they afford to be devoured? Are they content to make such sacrifice of life and liberty that the capitalists may possess all the happiness and luxury; they all the misery, toil and distress? If we would resist the system, heed the words the propaganda has chosen for its keynote: "Proletariat of the world, unite!" Or to put it in perhaps a more familiar vernacular: "Organize! Organize!" Without organization you are as nothing; with organization you will be the masters and may dictate terms and not beg for them as now!

The Republican party stands for capitalist rule; the Democratic for bourgeois task masters. Are your material interests safe with either?

G. W. Tracy.

New York, March 26.

A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR LABOR

With the deporting of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners from Colorado into Idaho, an outrage of the first magnitude has been committed against the working class in general and organized labor in particular. The outrage is a continuation of the series of outrages marked by the Coeur d'Alene Bull Pen of 1899 and the Colorado infamies of 1903. Nobody can be blamed for anger! Who is not angry? Every drop of blood in decent men's and women's veins rebel against the infamy! But there should be a long step between righteous anger and lost temper. This is a time to reason even if we should have to stop and count five and twenty before we can do so.

This is a critical period in the labor movement. The mass has been outraged and feels indignant and mass indignation easily leads to excitement and mass excitement, particularly of an unorganized or poorly organized mass, easily breaks its bonds. At such periods men of trust and influence cannot too carefully weigh their utterances, as small brooks often may become uncontrollable rivers before one realizes that they have left their source.

I have noticed in this mighty controversy a tendency from many sources to threaten violence if Moyer and Haywood are hung. Don Quixote is ever a sublime figure in romance, however small his practical value in a matter of fact world, and the mass ever receives a new edition of him with admiration. But this is rather the time to brush up the memory on Barnaby Rudge and be reminded that it takes mighty little sense coupled with brute force to lead an excited mass to violence and withal to its destruction.

We want to save our men, not hang them; that is absolutely certain. Therefore, we ought to be careful not to give our enemies any chance to decry us.

now. They are already daring more than they did before! Right now, and on this issue, we must make a manful stand. Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., March 19.

The capitalist class of the land clamors for the lives of these men plainly to break up the class-conscious labor movement in its infancy. It is primarily the life of the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. that they aim at. It is, consequently, the security of these organizations we should primarily look to. If during this trial and by means of the tremendous agitation it has caused we can swing both to a position where it is plain they stand above the life and death of any man we shall have come near to stabbing this infamous plot at its vitals and then the capitalist hyena will be forced to let go its victim.

The workers are stirring. The capitalist press and other hirelings are already forced to take notice of the fact. It is causing a general surprise that the much divided and subdivided working class is shaking off old prejudices and is coming together, to stand solidly together in this hour of danger. Continued and sturdy agitation at such a period as this will accomplish more to unify the working class than ten years of plodding work under ordinary circumstances can do. If the working class is united and solidified there will be no need of vehement utterances as to what will be done—it will do and that is all about it. If the working class was class-conscious how easy would it not be at this time to pit one capitalist interest against another and thus make "thieves fall out and honest men get their due." Here is a time when a quiet, peaceful general strike would soon make the cattle aristocracy of Idaho come to time.

Evidently this is no time for "big words that butter no parsnips." It is time for education! It is time for organization! The workers are ready for us let us do our duty!

Oliver M. Johnson.

Fruitvale, Cal., March 31.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
DIRECTORY OF LOCALS

Industrial Council—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 50 E. 4th street. Sec'y, John T. Vaughan, 50 E. 4th street.
Organization Committee—Every Monday, 8 p. m., 50 E. 4th street.

CALENDAR OF LOCALS.

No. 18, Manhattan Industrial Union (Recruiting)—1st and 3rd Friday, 206 E. 86th street. Sec'y, W. J. F. Hanne-man, 61 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn.
No. 19, United Railway Workers—Sec'y, E. J. Rozelle, 327 W. 27th street.
No. 25, Machinists' Industrial Union—1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday, 2-6 New Read street. Sec'y, J. D. Pinkham, 182 Clymer street, Brooklyn.
No. 35, Hungarian Iron and Metal Workers Industrial Union—1st Wednesday, Sec'y Geo. Inhasz, 197 E. 4th street.
No. 41, International Musical Union—Every Thursday, 1 P. M., 1501, Second ave. Sec'y F. Bickelmann, 294 E. 112th street.
No. 49, Greater New York Elevator Operators' Industrial Union—2nd and 4th Thursday, 158 E. 27th street. Sec'y P. Cummings, 1020 Union avenue, N. Y.
No. 54, Eccentric Engineers' Industrial Union—Sec'y Wm. Hurley, 21 Bridge street, Brooklyn.
No. 58, Store and Office Workers' Industrial Union—2nd and 4th Thursday, 59 E. 4th street. Sec'y, Adolph Orange, 785 Tinton avenue, N. Y.
No. 59, Custom Tailors' Industrial Union—2nd Saturday, 537 Third avenue. Sec'y, C. E. Nylan, 346 E. 43rd street.
No. 61, Garment Workers' Industrial Union—Every Saturday, 59 E. 4th street. Sec'y, Louis Klinger, 737 E. 5th street.
No. 80, Brotherhood of Industrial Building Employees—1st and 3rd Wednesday, 6 Front street. Sec'y Fred H. Vahey, 152 Conover street, Brooklyn.
No. 91, Riverside Industrial Union, (Recruiting)—1st and 3rd Sunday, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers. Sec'y, J. A. Orme, 69 So. Broadway, Yonkers.
No. 95, Building Trades Industrial Union—Every Friday, 235 E. 38th street. Sec'y, Paul Augustine, 307 Willis ave.
No. 110, German Engineers' Industrial Union—1st and 3rd Saturday, 1531 Second avenue. Sec'y, Otto Segert, 121 W. 105th street.
No. 120, Eccentric Engineers' Industrial Union—2nd and 4th Saturday, 315 W. 42nd street. Sec'y, P. Mullen, 61 W. 11th street.
No. 121, Stationary Firemen's Industrial Union—Sec'y, P. Rock, 674 E. 143rd street.
No. 126, Paper Box Makers' Industrial Union—Sec'y, Morris Hokin, 59 E. 4th street.

No. 130, Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Industrial Union—Every Friday, 474 Sixth avenue. Sec'y, Eugene Fischer, 177 E. 85th street.
No. 101, Printers' Industrial Union (Jewish)—Every Friday, 83 Forsyth street. Sec'y, Louis Pomeranz, 249 Broome street.
No. 166, Ladies' Tailors' Industrial Union—2nd and 4th Tuesday, 430 E. 82nd street. Sec'y, A. J. Francis, 44 W. 26th street.
No. 176, Silk Workers Industrial Union—1st and 3rd Thursday, 216 E. 120th street. Sec'y, Wm. H. Goebler, 537 E. 82nd street.
No. 177, Hat and Cap Makers' Industrial Union—Every Thursday, 630 p. m. 59 E. 4th street. Sec'y, M. Bardichevsky, 65 Mangin street.
No. 179, Bronx Borough Industrial Union (Recruiting)—Every Friday, 286 Willis avenue. Sec'y, Wm. Walters, 293 Willis avenue.
No. 186, Coat Makers' Industrial Union—Every Friday, Tobac's Hall, Pitkin and Thattford avenues, Brooklyn. Sec'y, L. Berman, 275 Watkins street, Brooklyn.
No. 187, Actors' Industrial Union—Sec'y, S. J. Klein, 311 Third avenue.
No. 190, Silk Workers' Industrial Union—1st and 3rd Tuesday, 5 Boerum street, Brooklyn. Sec'y, A. Huettner, 42 Lewis avenue, Brooklyn.
No. 192, Cigar Workers' Industrial Union—1st and 3rd Wednesday, 59 E. 4th street. Sec'y, R. Katz, 205 E. 94th street.
No. 194, United Leather Goods Workers—1st and 3rd Friday, 59 E. 4th street. Sec'y, Chas. Vollmers, 308 E. 80th street.
No. 199, Cornice Workers' Industrial Union—Every Tuesday, 93 Thattford avenue, Brooklyn.
No. 206, Brooklyn Industrial Union, (Recruiting)—1st and 3rd Saturday, 222 Stockton street, Brooklyn. Sec'y, Fred A. Lore, 92 Berry street, Brooklyn.
No. 209, Hebrew Legitimate and Variety Actors' Industrial Union—Sec'y, Aaron Soffe, 2012 Second avenue.
No. 217, Architectural Iron Workers' Industrial Union—Every Monday, 93 Thattford avenue, Brooklyn. Sec'y, A. Gordon, 214 Livonia avenue, Brooklyn.
No. 227, Jewish Ladies' Tailors' Industrial Union—N. Y.
No. 235, Pants' Workers' Industrial Union—Brooklyn.
No. 244, Industrial Typographical Union—2nd and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m. 2-6 New Read street. Sec'y, Albert Sand, 2-6 New Read street.
No. 255, Piano Workers' Industrial Union—Every Wednesday, 286 Willis avenue. Sec'y, John G. Knauer, 634 St. Ann's avenue, N. Y.

READ THE "SOCIALIST"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For the latest and most accurate views upon all matters connected with

SOCIALISM, POLITICS, INDUSTRY

Subscription Rates, United Kingdom, 12 months 1s 6d.
United States and Canada, 50 Cents a Year.

Subscriptions received at WEEKLY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 230 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 355 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 230 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday, German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor st., Paterson, N. J.

THE BURNING QUESTION
OF

TRADES UNIONISM

By DANIEL DE LEON.

The author goes into a searching analysis of unionism, showing the mistakes which have been incurred, and setting forth the correct tactics for the economic organizations of labor.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Read st., New York City.

WANTED—Washington State Executive Committee wants a good Organizer and Speaker for the coming summer. Write for particulars to Comrade Sev. M. Dehly, P. O. Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.

"KLEENO"

to clean your hands with, made for Machinists, Printers, Railroad men, Blacksmiths, Hardware men, Miners, Engineers, Shoemakers, Plumbers, Metal Workers, Housewives, Servant Girls, Etc. Better than soap, cheaper than soap. Send for sample to cents. Postage 4 cents, Agents Wanted.

IDEAL SUPPLY CO.

5837 Centre avenue, Chicago, Ill.

mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-fvects a bottle.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE
UNITED STATES:**

1888	2,068
1892	21,157
1896	36,564
1900	34,191
1904	34,172

To the tyrants' plot no favor!
No need to place-fence knives!
Bar and bolt the door forever
Against the land of slaves—
Hear it, Mother Earth, and hear it,
The Heavens above us spread!
The land is roused—its spirit
Was sleeping, but not dead.
—WHITTIER.

NO FLAGGING!

The capitalist conspiracy to assassinate Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John and thereby supplement the efforts of the Gompers-Mitchell labor lieutenants of Belmont to stamp out the I. W. W., is visibly on the retreat. The indecent language of the capitalist press, which convicted the men out of hand, has abated; the cocksureness of the McFarland instigators of crime has lowered its crest; the political puppets of the Mine Owners' Association, from Gov. Gooding down, have been keeping their "shirts on." The reason is obvious. The working class has been reached. The malodorous facts connected with the arrests were published broadcast in print and by word of mouth, and the still more malodorous facts concerning the conspirators were made known. For that very reason there must be no flagging now!

The intrepid stand taken by the working class, which planted itself upon the facts in the case, has unlocked the lips of many a non-proletarian, who, emboldened to tell the truth, has come out with a deluge of further facts that go to place the Mine Owners' Association together with the officialdom of Colorado and Idaho in the very light that they had plotted to place the Western Federation of Miners in—the light of brigands, lawless desperadoes. All this has contributed some more towards compelling the criminal plotters to pull in their horns; all this has contributed towards improving the chances of the four contemplated victims. For that very reason there must be no flagging!

Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John are yet in the claws of the gentlemen who pay Pinkertons to commit crimes and then to claim the same to have been committed by the workingmen; they are yet in the claws of the political officials, whom the railroads, close kindred to the mine owners, give passes to in consideration of "past favors" and favors in the future. Such "guardians" are capable of any cowardly felony. So long as the Union officials are in such keeping there is danger. For that reason there must be no flagging!

The trial is yet to come off. What a Mine Owners' Association Judge, District Attorney and other officials are capable of Gov. Altgeld's Pardon warns mankind under official seal. The improved chances now enjoyed by the victims is the result of the Labor tidal wave of indignation. That tidal wave may not recede: it must swell still higher: there must be no lull in the Labor tempest that has lashed it into foam; it must tower over the heads of the conspirators at the trial: new facts are daily coming to light: they place the conspirators on trial—let there be no flagging in the work of enlightening the masses. The issue of the "trial" depends upon that.

Turn on the light—ever stronger, ever wider! No flagging!

WHY NOT!

Despatches of the 5th inst. from the coal strike region of Wilkesbarre, Pa., tell the tale of some shots having been fired from the direction of East Boston, a mining settlement. The despatches proceed to say that Sergt. Dimon and ten troopers immediately thereupon proceeded to do what? to arrest individual delinquents for some violation of the law? No—they started A HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH FOR WEAPONS.

The 2nd Amendment of the Constitution of the United States contains this clause: "THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED"; the 4th Amendment provides as follows: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against un-

reasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." These are integral portions of the organic law of the land. And yet, without a warrant properly issued describing the place to be searched or the persons and things to be seized, Sergt. Dimon undertakes an indiscriminate house to house search in search of weapons—in search of an article, the right to keep and bear which is guaranteed to the individual as part of his sovereign rights! Lieutenant McClelland of the Colorado State militia said: "To Hell with the Constitution!" and he proceeded to trample it under foot: Sergt. Dimon of Pennsylvania does the thing without saying it, and the capitalist press shouts "Hurrah!"—all to the greater glory of the "Law".

The despatches proceed to say that the people of that mining settlement, upon finding their homes invaded by Sergt. Dimon, ran into the woods with their weapons, whereupon the Sergt. desisted from further searching but issued the threat: "If there is any more shooting during the night I will return with my troopers in the morning and BURN DOWN THE VILLAGE";—and the capitalist press jubilantly adds "this was no idle threat, for the coal company owns the houses and HAS AUTHORIZED THE TROOPERS TO BURN THEM". In other words, the ownership of a house, rented to a tenant, invests the owner with the right to burn that house down at any time during the lease, and, along with the house, the belongings of the tenant!

Why not! Is not the Constitution sent to Hell by word of mouth and by act on the part of the capitalist class? Is not Anarchy the device of our modern rulers and their imitators? Live we not in the days when "Order" is the mask for disorder, "Sanctity of the Family" the mask for lechery, "Freedom" the mask for enslavement, "Truth" the mask for falsehood, "Godliness" the mask for bestiality, "Honor" the mask for calumny? Why should not the houses of the working class be searched for the arms that the Constitution guarantees them the right to keep? Why should not their property be burnt down at the behest of the pirate class of capitalism?

Why Not!—Or until when!

"ALL RIGHT" AND "ALL WRONG"

The western papers of the Mine Owners' Association—its eastern papers have recently been silent on the subject—are indignant at what they call "the outcry raised by the Socialist and Labor papers" on the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John and announced that the part of the Socialist and Labor papers, is, according to the aforementioned organs of the Mine Owners' Association, "all wrong".

When these papers flooded the country with reports concerning the murderous practices of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John and announced that the men "would stretch hemp", that was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor papers proved with citations from courts and other official records that the practitioners of murder and lawlessness were the Mine Owners' Association and its appendage the Citizens' Alliance, and also proved that the prisoners were men of spotless character who had not yet been tried and should not be held guilty until so proven—that is "all wrong".

When the Mine Owners' Association press inundated the country with reports, arguing that the case against the imprisoned men was a powerful one "because it was based upon two confessions", that sort of reasoning was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor press broke the bones of the "reasoning" on the wheel of reason and facts, and showed that such "confessions" had before now been purchased by the exquisites of the Mine Owners' Association, and the "confessors" had broken down on the trials, and the accused had been triumphantly acquitted—that is "all wrong".

When the Mine Owners' Association press rang the changes of the "sanctity of the law" in behalf of their deportation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and sang the praises of the officials who had put their feet down upon lawlessness, that was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor press tore the mask of false pretense from the face of the claim, and proved that the Governors of Idaho and Colorado had deliberately violated the law which they had sworn to uphold; that the arrest was illegal; that it was upon perjured papers and papers known to be perjured; and that it was made in violation of the civic rights of the citizen—that is "all wrong".

When the Mine Owners' Association press raised the hue and cry which they did in the expectation of throwing dust into the eyes of the public and secreting themselves behind so thick a cloud of dust that their contemplated murder of the four men would seem like a "vindication of law", that was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor press raised

the counter hue and cry, thereby dispelled the thick cloud of dust behind which the crime was to be committed, and thus left the felons exposed and forced to abandon their plot—that was "all wrong"!

The pay-masters of the brigand association of mine owners are getting only a small foretaste of the "ALL WRONG" that is in store for them from a working class that is tired of Mine Owners' Association "ALL RIGHTNESS".

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR?
—DEVIL'S ENDEAVOR!

A disastrous collision between two passenger trains took place on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad near Adobe on March 16. Not less than thirty-five, perhaps fifty people were killed outright, and about the same number more or less seriously injured. The immediate cause of the disaster was the circumstance that Thomas M. Lively, the station agent at Swallows, failed to give the proper signals. He had fallen asleep. But this does not end the sequence of facts that led to the accident. Lively had been overcome with sleep because HE HAD WORKED NINETEEN OR TWENTY HOURS—HAD BEEN CONTINUALLY ON DUTY THAT INHUMANLY LONG STRETCH OF TIME. What with the normally inhumanly long hours, demanded of him by the railroad company in its endeavor to "save expenses," which means deal out to the idle stockholders a larger quantity of workman's blood, bone and marrow transmuted into "dividends," and what with the additional stretch of his day's work, owing to the railroad company's method of paying wages—Lively was worn out, sleep overcame him, his head sank on his breast, and he fell sound asleep. Thus the crash happened.

In sight of these facts the "Christian Endeavor World" of March 29 says: "Asleep at his post" is the terrible record against the name of a telegraph operator in Colorado. The result was a railroad wreck near Adobe, with a cost of more than \$200,000 and at least thirty-six lives lost."!!!

"A terrible record against the name of the telegraph operator"—not "against the railroad company"!—Is such judgment a sample of "Christian Endeavor"? At the bar of God and man Lively is innocent; at the bar of God and man the record of guilt stands against the railroad company. Human conscience speaks the main free whose physical endurance succumbed to a strain not given to man to resist; human conscience points the finger at the railroad company whose methods are obviously criminal. One should not need to be a Socialist to rise in indignation at the vampire capitalist concern that stands doubly convicted of reckless disregard for life; one should not need to be a Socialist to throw the shield over the victim Lively. The Socialist, with his fuller perception of things, must on such occasions raise anew the cry against the system upheld by the capitalist class. Of him, however, who is less than a Socialist but not a fiend, the least that could be expected is emphatic protest against the inhumanity of the railroad company's action. Even heathen charity uttered the precept "ultra posse nemo tenetur"—let not more be demanded of man than what is possible.

Not so thinks and acts the "Christian(?) Endeavor." Nor is this the first instance. Are coal miners on strike for living wages against the coal magnates who crush the miner's home, wife and children?—the "Christian / Endeavor" echoes the calumnies of the Baers and modern Caiaphases against the miner. Is the "death-line" established whereby men above a certain age are insultingly termed "dead-wood" and, after having been squeezed out of all their vitality and left penniless through the smallness of their earnings, are thrown adrift?—the "Christian Endeavor" joins the applause of the stockholding vampires. And so regularly, every time.

Is this "Christian Endeavor"?—"Devil's Endeavor" is the fitter name.

"EVEN-HANDED" JUSTICE.

The news from London is to the effect that, a bill being before the House of Commons concerning the liabilities of Trades Unions, Sir John Lawson Walton, the Attorney General, declared: "I do not think it right to create a special privilege for the proletariat." Sir John is a perambulating lump of Even-handed Justice—as the article is conceived by the entrenched Ruling Class.

The bill is the outcome of a certain court decision known as the "Taff Vale Decision." According to the decision the treasury of a Union was held seizable to answer in alleged damages, sustained by an employer against whom the Union was on strike. The theory upon which the decision was planted was logical from capitalist premises—the aim of capitalist society is the accumulation, by concentration into the capitalist's hands, of the capitalized flesh, blood, bone and marrow of the Working Class: any act done to impede the course of the accumulation is wrongful, and redress is proper; the decision of the court was logical—

the machinery of capitalist government is there to promote the aim of capitalist society; finally, logical was the physical enforcement of the court's decision—the exercise of Might is an indispensable accessory, nay, it is an indispensable prerequisite to the maintenance of principle, whether the principle be Right or Wrong. The British Trades Unions objected to the decision. The objection was sane or insane, according to the ground taken. It was sane if it planted itself upon the theory above set forth, and was intended as the first move to up-turn the foundation upon which the decision correctly rested—upon the same principle—that the fruit of a certain tree having been discovered to be bitter, the discovery becomes the reason for plying the axe to the root itself of the tree. It was insane if the objection ignored the theories above set forth, and was made in the hope that bitter fruit could be turned sweet and wholesome by objecting. Be this however, as it was, now that there is a labor delegation in the House, the Liberal Attorney General has hastened to display his even-handed friendliness to Labor and Capital, by introducing the bill in question, which does everything, of course, except that which the Trades Unionists demand. To do that—free the Unions altogether from liability—the Liberal Attorney General considers improper, and he stigmatizes as the creation of "a special privilege for the proletariat."

In his attitude of even-handedly holding the scales of Justice to proletarians and capitalists alike, Sir John is pictorial—as pictorial as the starter at the Derby would be if he gave the signal for the race to start between competitors one set of which was on foot and the other on horseback and said: "Now, boys, a free field and no favor!" No less pictorial, however, it must be admitted is the attitude of that labor delegation which seems to expect even-handed justice from the political agencies of the class that fleeces them.

There never can be a "special privilege" for the proletariat. While privileges exist they are enjoyable only by the ruling class. When the proletariat shall have thrown off the saddle of special privileges, there will no longer be any dominated class to strap that saddle on. Not after privileges does the proletariat strive; it strives after the abolition of privileges—Capitalism.

NOTHING BUT "ALLEGED"

Driven from ditch to ditch, in its defense of its nasty chums the Orchards and Goodings, the Boise, Idaho, "Statesman" is now claiming that it is a gratuitous insult to the good name of the State to speak of the Orchard and Steve Adams confessions as "alleged confessions." The "Statesman" goes into an involved argument on the subject. It runs this wise: He who makes a confession thereby puts his own liberty and life in jeopardy, therefore—mark the "therefore"—the confessions of Orchard and Steve Adams are not "alleged confessions" but actual confessions. The argument is redolent of the shyster reasoner who put his signature and swore to the lie that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were in Caldwell when the notorious ex-Gov. Steunenberg was blown up by one of his own pals.

It is essential to a confession that it be TRUE. A set of words, whether inculcating him who utters them or not, is not necessarily a confession. It may be just the reverse of a confession. The words may be false testimony, paid for by the official who takes the "confession"; and as to whether the "confession" incriminates its utterer or not, that cuts no figure whatever. The self-incrimination may be only a mask for profit and advancement. Of all of this none can be better aware than the honorable "Statesman" itself. Its connection with the Mine Owners' Association dates not of to-day. As an old and trusted mouth-piece of that collection of Christian patriots, the "Statesman" has certainly rubbed elbows—moral elbows, if not physical ones—with the choice collection of ex-convicts, adventurers and other off-scourings of society, whom the Mine Owners' Association, in its "Christian" and "patriotic" and "law-abiding" endeavor of breaking-up Unions by sending their officers to gallows, has used as makers of "confessions." Surely the "Statesman" can be no utter stranger to one H. H. McKinney, quite possibly the "Statesman" drank and "broke bread" with the gentleman—the "confessor" who "confessed" his guilt in causing a railroad wreck, naming several Union officials as his accomplices, and then admitted that the whole thing was a put up job, gotten up by the Mine Owners' Association, who offered him "\$1,000 and transportation for himself and wife to any part of the world he might wish to go to" for his "confession." According to the "Statesman's" definition McKinney made an "actual" not an "alleged confession." His words incriminated him, sure enough. But the degree of self-incrimination was not to be the gauge of his punishment, it was to be the

gauge of his REWARD—\$1,000 and a free trip abroad.

The Mine Owners' Association have opened a side-industry—the mining and smelting of "CONFESSIONS." The output is bogus as CONFESSIONS; it is genuine as CRIME only. Of such a nature is the Orchard and Steve Adams dump—as the "Statesman" is well aware of, and will yet be made to swallow.

Vesuvius is not the only volcano raging: the social volcano is also in a state of eruption. The Colorado-Idaho outrages and protests are the latest streams of lava pouring from it.

The Zulu who won the Columbia oratory medal evidently wanted to show that the "backward and inferior races" have some claims to a more favorable distinction.

A patriot is going about soliciting endorsements in high places, for a plan to provide a new national anthem. This fellow rushes in where angels dare not tread. National anthems are the results of great national epochs. The trend of modern events is toward great international epochs. What is wanted, and what is bound to come, then, is a new international anthem; one that will voice the world-wide Socialist Revolution, just as the Marseillaise voiced the world-wide capitalist revolution.

Somelody has said that true wit is sense, not nonsense. Then the fellow who says that there are as many varieties of Socialists as there are pickles, is not a true wit. As well say that there are as many varieties of men as there are nationalities. These don't make the species; certain characteristics do that. Socialists, despite their great variety, have certain characteristics. They believe capital is social in origin, and operation, and should also be social in ownership. It is this that makes them essentially one; despite the apparent differences that are the butt of bad jokers.

The "Yorkshire Post" commenting on the crisis in the English shoe trade, discloses the fact that the retail chain of stores is more extensively developed in that country than it is here. The "Post" mentions one "big multiple-shop firm," as they are called among the Britons, "owning over 400 shops." The gentlemen who tell us that such monopolies as the United Cigar Stores Company are only possible in protectionist America, will have to modify their views. Great Britain is a free trade country, in which American shoe manufacturers are leading competitors.

"The President deprecates the rush to the cities"—this is typical of the President; he grows volunuous over bad tendencies, but offers no remedies for them. With concentration in industry, banking and commerce drawing the people to the cities, and concentration in agriculture and transportation driving them there, "the rush to the cities" may be expected to continue, the President's lamentations to the contrary notwithstanding. What is needed is Socialism. Under Socialism, by means of transportation and communication, coupled with shorter hours of labor and greatly increased earnings for the producers, concentration in the fields of human activity will be accompanied by a decentralization of population. The people then will have ample means and time to get back to the land and derive considerable benefit therefrom, without undoing the good results of modern evolution.

Says the "American Manufacturer":—"Every year it becomes more apparent that the trades unions in the United States are losing ground. This is especially true in the iron and steel industry. . . . The employers in the United States could not have been so successful against the labor organizations but for two things—financial resources and numerous applicants for positions. The concerns in the United States that have undertaken to defy and break up unionism in the mills and shops have been wealthy corporations that could withstand a siege. Hence the United States Steel Corporation stands probably in the front rank to-day as opposed to organized labor. One shop after another, mill after mill and one subsidiary company after another has taken the edge up against union labor and has defeated the organizations."

This is important testimony. "The American Manufacturer" is, however, mistaken as to the reasons for this victory. It is primarily due to the organization of labor by crafts instead of industries. This is what made it possible for the Steel Trust to take up "one shop after another, mill after mill and one subsidiary company after another" and defeat "union" labor. Were labor organized according to industries instead of crafts that scheme would have been nipped in the bud.

REVOLUTIONS

Their Causes, as Illustrated by American History.

The following letter is self-explanatory:—

To the Editor of the Spokane Review: You will, perhaps, permit me to make a few observations with reference to the editorial in which you take the liberty to differ with my communication of yesterday.

First, I will be free to suggest that a discussion of this nature should be predicated upon a ground knowledge of the subject in hand. You state that the American Revolution "and all preceding revolutions were brought about by the struggle of the people to establish their right to determine by peaceable methods at the ballot box the character of the government; that 'right having' been thoroughly established in this country by the American Revolution," etc. This conception of the matter is wholly without foundation. Neither the American Revolution nor any of the other great political upheavals which marked the coming into power of the Capitalist Class in Europe and America, was carried on with the purpose named. At the close of the American Revolution less than one-fourth of the adult males in the Colonies were permitted to vote by the ruling class of property holders. (See upon this subject, Albert Bushnell Hart's "Formation of the Union," and look up statistics in Bishop's "Colonial Elections," and Thorpe's "Constitutional History of the American People"; also writings of Franklin and James Wilson, as source material).

The great Revolution was fought to secure the commercial and industrial liberty of the commercial and slave-holding classes. (See writings of Hamilton, Franklin, Washington, John Dickinson, the Adamases, and historical works by Turner, McLaughlin, Van Tyne, Channing, especially Ashley's Economic Studies. The least familiarity with Franklin's writings is enough).

The right to the ballot was secured by the Working Class when the shopkeepers and land speculators of the Western States (Ohio, Kentucky, etc.) wanted people to exploit. The free ballot induced laborers from the Eastern States to immigrate. Thus it was the product of the activities of early "Boosters clubs," only a trifle more honest than present methods.

When the Eastern Capitalists saw their wage slaves pouring into the West, they hastened to furnish the same inducement to hold them. Rhode Island still demands a property qualification for voters. (See McMaster's "History of the American People," vs. II-III. Thorpe's "Constitutional History of the U. S.," vs. I-II, Wilson's "Division and Re-union.") The best organized sources are the minutes of the constitutional conventions of the Western States, held from 1802-53, and of the State of New York, 1820 and 1846).

Second—Washington had nothing to do with the suppression of Shay's Rebellion. That was wholly a New England affair and occurred before the U. S. Constitution was adopted. You are probably thinking of the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania, which occurred during Washington's first administration.

Third—Aaron Burr never attempted a "revolution." He talked of a conspiracy with certain U. S. army officers, among them General Wilkinson, and got himself into trouble at that stage of the game.

Fourth—Lincoln did not "put down the great revolution of the Civil War," as you are pleased to call it. In history and political science the term "revolution" implies a fundamental change in institutions. A movement to be a "revolution" must be successful. Now, a fundamental change in institutions occurred during the Civil War, but it was forced upon the South from without. A new system of industry was made necessary. The South was foolishly opposing a revolution which social evolution had made essential and it landed where all fools do when they get their fingers caught in the wheels of social progress. The revolution in this case was successful in the fullest sense.

So much for your mis-statements of historical facts.

As to your second contention, no one, to my knowledge, has ever advocated that Socialism should be forced upon any one. The forcing of the worst of isms, Capitalism, upon an outraged Working Class, when industrial development calls loudly for another social revolution, is enough to warn any civilized man of the danger and harmfulness of government by force. The American Working Class has not chosen Socialism because they have been kept in ignorance of their real interests by a subsidized press and pulpit. As it is, carrying on agitation and education with

(Continued on page 6.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't understand.

U. S.—Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it.

For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs. I understand that Socialists want all these things, including the mines, the factories—

U. S.—The whole machinery of production, transportation and distribution.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these people going to be bought off? If so, where are you going to get the money, from? Or—

U. S.—Bought off! Was King George "bought off"? Did the Colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, that, when "moneys" were raised, they were raised to knock down King George, not "to buy him off."

B. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things!!!

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathers "confiscate" the colonies?

B. J.—Puckers up his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George?

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—If the simple fact of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colonies were "confiscated."

B. J.—I don't like the word "confiscation."

U. S.—But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J.—Makes a wry face.

U. S.—Let me come to your aid. If the wasn't confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so!

U. S.—You evidently feel that the tracing away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks. All confiscation, and yet you feel a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal-historical and sociological fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation," implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, have peoples ever folded their arms and died "by law." Just as soon as a people realize that a certain system of laws stands between them and their lives that law goes. Catch on?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revolutionary Fathers long felt the shoe pinching; they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to that law. Finally they became conscious of the fact that the trouble lay in the social system. Just as soon as they saw that they kicked the law overboard—

B. J.—Bully for them.

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested the property in them—

B. J.—And high time it was, too.

U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of production. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class, are grounded on a certain system of law. So long as people bow to them I will consider the taking of that property to be confiscation. But our people pinched and are going down. As our revolutionary Fathers did years ago quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws. But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery, the law will be overthrown, and, with that, the proprietary rights of the capitalist class.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

AN S. P. CRITIC.

To the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People:—I would like the privilege of a little space in your columns, if a member of the S. P. may be allowed such. I wish to express my opinion on certain subjects relative to the present discussion engendered by the Unity Conference held in New Jersey, and also relative to the publication of certain articles appearing in The People under the nom de (guerre) of the White Terror. I can not conceive how a man with any manhood or proper sense of decency whatever, can stoop to such a mode of attack. It seems to me to be on a par with writing anonymous letters; and while I find something of truth in the accusations, and other things, which I know to be false, the fact remains that, true or false, there is no mode of attack which will fall so absolutely to convince the average man of the justice of the accusations, or the truth of the arguments advanced, as to put it in such a form.

It is to me the most deplorable trait of human nature, that it seems impossible for most of those who have sufficient brain power to have any ideas of their own, to be capable of giving others, who differ, just consideration.

The whole history of the movement in this country has been one continuous series of back-biting and recrimination used in place of, or in conjunction with, arguments relative to matters of opinion, with the consequent result that violent personal hatred is engendered which places those affected in a mutual condition under which it becomes impossible for them to distinguish good from bad in any idea advanced by those in opposition. And I believe that there is no worse example of this tendency than that displayed by the editorial department of The People (although I must admit it has no monopoly).

And it is for this reason that I am sending this communication to The People. I thoroughly believe that this tendency to vilify is doing more harm to the Socialist movement than the combined efforts of capitalism. And it is now making it almost impossible to get the question of the economic movement fairly considered by many otherwise sound Socialists. What many of us call De Leonism, meaning destructive vilification used in place of constructive argument, is one of the greatest curses we are heir to, and the quicker it is cut out, the better for all concerned.

The example of the change in attitude toward the integrity and sincerity of Comrade Debs, as exemplified by The People, is an illustration which should make every man of us think twice before attempting to assume a motive for every disagreement with our ideas. Let us fight for what we believe, but let us fight wisely; lest one cuts off his nose to spite his face.

Now a word as to the conclusions of the Unity Conference. I most thoroughly and heartily agree with the wisdom of all their decisions, with the exception of the extreme to which they went on the subject of party press. Why that extreme should be necessary to bring the members of the two organizations into line I cannot understand. The imperative necessity of a party owned and controlled press I grant. A press in which every member, be he ever so humble, will have a chance to be heard is absolutely essential to the formation of a thinking working class, and to the crystallization of the ideas of the majority of the membership of the party. But to prohibit the ownership or publication of any press dealing with any phase of Socialism to party members, seems totally unnecessary and an undue limitation of individual endeavor, and a possible source of wholesome criticism. Therefore I say, let us by all means have a party press. But let us make no restrictions on any other press which may find a means of existence.

F. W. West.

Leonia, N. J., April 2.

[Our critic touches upon three subjects—the "Under the White Terror" correspondences; "vilification used in place of constructive argument"; and the party's ownership of its literary agencies.

We can not accept the standard of decency by which our critic judges the "Under the White Terror" correspondences. The history of the Movement pronounced against his standard. In the Movement in Germany, France, Italy and Russia the instances are numerous of "inside information" from government circles being published in the party press—always anonymously; and in this country, to take one illustration, a pamphlet published by the S. L. P., and entitled "Behind the Scenes", contains photographic reproductions of several dozen letters from U. S. Senators of Colorado,

down through Governors Judges, Adjutant Generals, etc., applying for, and receiving from railroads, passes, in violation of law, but in consideration of "past services" and "services expected". That pamphlet also is anonymous. The implied signature, in all these publications, is "Under the White Terror", and yet they have been received by the Movement with applause only. It has never occurred to any one to censure the act of the gatherers of those documents and information as "unmanly". Why? Because they WERE UNDER THE WHITE TERROR; because if their names were known their lives would be in danger—or their living, which comes down to the same thing.

As an evidence of our appreciation of our critic's frankness and good intentions in criticizing us, we shall endeavor to show him the error of his reasoning. His error lies in that he discusses a conclusion without first having settled his premises. There can be no doubt that John Snooks is a "thief"—if he stole; but idle is all discussion over whether John Snooks is a "thief" before it is established whether he stole. So in this instance. There could be no doubt that the "Under the White Terror" would be people without "any manhood or proper sense of decency whatever" as utterly without manhood or sense of decency as Mr. Algeron Lee, the Editor of "The Worker", when, in a "confidential conversation", he retailed the calumny that the Editor of The People had been a Bismarck spy—if the statements made by these "Under the White Terror" correspondents are not true, or even if true, if these men are not under a White Terror; equally unquestionable is the conclusion that their conduct is above reproach if their words ARE true and they ARE under a White Terror. The essential premises to judge them from is the truth or falseness of their words, the truth or falseness of their being under the White Terror of the Volkszeitung Corporation.

As to the veracity of their utterance, our critic himself admits it in part: he will excuse us if we disregard his unspecified, and unsubstantiated statement that he finds "some things" which he claims to be false. That was the place to mention what he knows to be false. We have letters corroborative of every important fact that they allege—it is true that "The Worker" falsified the vote, as charged; it is true that Simon and Taenzler made the statements they are charged to have made; etc.; etc. Equally true is the fact that they are under a White Terror. The Volkszeitung Corporation's intimacy with the A. F. of L. enables the Corporation to deprive those men of their jobs the moment they turn against the Corporation. Only a few years ago a few English-speaking members of the New York S. P. started a paper in this city, stating expressly that the paper was needed because the clique that runs the Corporation falsified the party news in their own interest, and that paper was speedily stamped out of existence; the Slobodins of the Corporation leading in the party's meetings in the onslaught against the venture. The words of the "Under the White Terror" being true, and the fact of their being under a White Terror being equally undeniable, these men are as honorable in their conduct as the Europeans above referred to, and the American author of "Behind the Scenes". We would warn our critic not to allow his good heart to be turned against himself—it is a trick of private property to mislead the workingman into turning his good heart against himself.

As to the "vilification" practised in the editorial department of The People, our critic leaves us wholly in the dark. Seeing he makes no specifications we can make no answer, and can not improve. No one could do this office a greater favor than to point out any act of commission that should be omitted, or any act of omission that should be committed. But he must be precise and not vague. We invite our critic to be specific. While awaiting his specifications, we shall say that we challenge proof of any editorial utterance that is not preceded by the allegation of fact upon which the conclusion is based. We know that these allegations of fact are vile, but it is the fact that is vile; for that fact we are not responsible; the responsible parties are officers and editors of our critic's party. Again we shall give our critic an evidence of our appreciation of his good intentions in advising us by the returning of the compliment of an advice to him—

In the spring of 1878 the writer of these lines was pick-pocketed one afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street in this city. As he turned around and grabbed the pick-pocket by

the coat-collar, the fellow's pals threw themselves in between saying: "Gentlemen, don't fight!"—mind you—"Gentlemen (1) don't fight (1)!" With the launching of the I. W. W., The People rolled up the scroll of past assaults, vilifications, etc., against the S. L. P., and opened a new account with its opponents. Their vilifications were renewed with renewed force. They repeated the old calumnies against the S. T. & L. A.—and they were grabbed by us by the coat-collar and trounced for the deed; they forged reports against the I. W. W.—and they were grabbed by us by the coat-collar and cow-hided with proof of their forgery; they sought to keep the membership of the S. P. in the dark concerning the New Jersey Unity Conference by falsifying or suppressing the official reports of the Conference,—and they were grabbed by us by the coat-collar and pounded for the cheat. And so forth. Was that a case, such as the pals of that pick-pocket put it, of "gentlemen fighting"? Not for an instant do we imagine that our critic is a pal of the Volkszeitung Corporation. If we did we would have returned his letter unanswered. But appearances seem to deceive him. What the pals of that pick-pocket aimed at when the thief was held by the coat-collar and they jumped in with "gentlemen, don't fight", was to deceive the honest people, who were crossing the street, concerning the real facts in the case; to make them believe it was a fight "between gentlemen"; thereby to induce them to step in and stop the fight "between the two gentlemen"—and thus give the thief a chance to escape. Many an unguarded wayfarer is taken in by the trick. Our advice to our critic is to guard against being taken in by the A. F. of Hellized Volkszeitung Corporation into wanting to stop a fight "between gentlemen", whereas it is a traitor to the working class that is being condignly kicked and cuffed. The emancipation of the working class demands of the militant that he be wide awake.

Finally as to the party ownership of its press, the S. L. P. stands upon the facts that experience has accumulated. The S. L. P. does not aim at things such as one may ideally wish them to be, but at things such as conditions teach us CAN be. The fact is that every attempt within the S. P. at a party owned press, even while allowing private individuals to start their own private papers within the party, has been howled down by the privately owned press—and quite logically. The privately-owned press can not be true to the movement. It depends greatly upon advertisements, which, if profitable, are from capitalist and Civic Federated "labor" sources. Marxism teaches to expect that enterprises resting for material support upon capitalist and kindred sources will adjust their views and conduct to their industrial interests. The stage of theory upon this matter lies behind us. The conduct of the privately owned S. P. press, in the matter of enlightening the rank and file upon the I. W. W. and the possibility of unity of Socialist forces, has at all points been parallel to the conduct of the capitalist press on Colorado-Idaho outrage—attempt to keep the rank and file in ignorance and even to deceive them—is this a mere accident?

Even with expenses reduced to a minimum, a Socialist paper could not, without a huge circulation, be self-supporting. In the meantime the deficit must be covered. That deficit can be covered only in one of two ways—either by capitalist advertisements and such other means, thereby making the paper dependent upon capitalist support and insuring its crookedness [this has been proven with regard to the Volkszeitung Corporation's recent sell-out of the brewery workers for brewery advertisements, and its support of the Niedermeyer who embezzled the Union funds and skipped to Brazil]; or, as happens with The People, by the direct support of Party funds, and thereby keeping the paper responsive only to the Party's pulsations. Moreover, all that the S. L. P. says on the subject is—the world is wide: if A or B conceive themselves God-ordained Editors, good luck to you; but we shall not allow you in the Party councils where your employees will be voted by you, and where, by reason of your direct connection with the Party, a weapon may grow up in your hands, which weapon, although nursed by us, yet owned and controlled only by yourself, you may any day, when the maggot bites you, turn against us. And the Party adds: No honorable man, who, for any of a thousand-and-ones reasons, may choose to set up his own Socialist paper, will be less true to the cause for not being allowed into the Party's councils; he will realize the wisdom of the precaution; he will realize that, even if he may be all right, many others will be all wrong; he will not, for the sake of his own private vanity stand in the way of a wise provision.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your manly answer to James M. Reilly's question in this week's Weekly People

giving a short sketch of De Leon's life, had a very home-like ring for me. He was born in the same month and year in which I first saw the light of day; also, he was educated in my native land—for I was born near Bingen—"Fair Bingen on the Rhine." But while he was laying the foundation for that idealism that led him, later, to become the champion of the wage slaves, and was making "Ausflug", a la H. Heine, into the Harz mountains, and, also, perhaps studying the contents of the "Steins" in the Stamm Kneipen of his Corps students—we, in New York, were laying the foundation for the movement.

Now that you have so gracefully given us a few incidents of his career, permit me to relate an incident of the early career of A. Jonas—an incident that is known and remembered by but a few of the comrades now living.

"We," as above stated, were laying the foundation of the movement and there appeared one evening a dapper little fellow at the meeting of the first session of the old International Workingmen's Union (Marx and Engels, General Rath) held in a room above a tavern (lager beer saloon) southeast corner of Broome and Forsyth streets. As near as I can now recollect this happened about 1873. This chap asked the chairman of our meeting for the floor to enlighten the men present upon the state of the movement in Germany. "Bitt ums Wort"—"I object"—came from my right-hand neighbor, a Mr. August Vogt, cobbler by trade (who, by the way, died about March 1, 1883, when informed of the death of Karl Marx)—"I object to give Mr. Jonas the floor; he is not a member, was not asked to come, and I furthermore insist that we keep our skirts clear of the Dirt Bourgeois (Dreck Bourgeoisie) and particularly of one who has to give the German police a wide berth on account of his business crookedness." (Allerhand "Macher" Schwindel). Needless to say, this settled the dapper little fellow. After the meeting Comrade August Vogt gave particulars of Jonas' crookedness, but I have forgotten the details. Shortly after I was told that friends and relatives had "settled" these matters with the authorities in Germany.

I have been away and out of the movement so long that I did not become a reader of The People until recently, when an S. L. P. man gave me a few sample copies. I had not been aware that there was a paper in existence that presented the best thoughts of the movement so clearly and scientifically as you do.

Fraternally yours,

An Old Timer.

Hamilton, Ont., March 31.

"BORING FROM WITHIN NOW A SUCCESS!"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—So says "The New Yorker Volkszeitung" editorial of March 30, referring to the result of the vote in the election for international officers of the Cigar-makers' International Union of February 10, 1906. The "Volkszeitung" refers particularly to the vote cast by the so-called Socialist candidates, viz: for international president, Knickerbohm, and first president, Anton Frank. "One-third of the vote fell upon our Socialist candidates," says the "Volkszeitung." And urges that all members should stand pat and not be misled by rival organizations that only promise but can accomplish nothing but to disrupt; by standing pat a while longer we will surely win out before long.

The intention of the editorial is to mislead the uninformed in the cigar industry by suppressing facts. In order that the readers may for themselves see what "great success" the Socialists have accomplished, I shall hereby give the figures of the official general vote of the first three principal officers, international president, first and second vice-presidents:

Total ballots cast: 32,165.

Total vote: for international president, Perkins, 19,133; Knickerbohm, 9,639; Gans, 2,093; Blank, 1,380; for first vice-president: Gompers, 16,568; Frank, 8,057; Steinmiller, 3,099; Menton, 2,722; Blank, 1,719; for second vice-president: Tracy, 12,863; Blum, 3,967; Christman, 3,425; Miner, 1,616; Mahoney, 4,345; Murray, 1,154; Rapheal, 1,320; Bower, 1,438; Blank, 2,037.

The result of the vote for the other six vice-presidents on the ballot is of no particular importance as those officers are only figure heads.

In order to ascertain the great "success" of the "Socialist" cigar-makers we must compare the above figures with the previous international elections and the reader will readily see that in the elections four, eight and twelve years ago a great deal larger percentage of ballots were cast than in this last election.

There is yet another fact to be considered, that the "Volkszeitung" fails to mention. In 1886, now twenty years ago, that old and splendid organization, the Cigar-makers' Progressive Union, amalgamated with the International Union. Between 1886-1890, over 10,000 of these Progressives joined the International Union and about one-half of them are

yet members. The Progressive Cigar-makers' Union was a STRICT SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION. Now deduct one-half (5,000) Progressive votes from above figures and see where that great gain of "Socialist" agitation of twenty years' duration comes in.

If these dupes believe that they will ever get control of the International Union by "boring from within," they are greatly mistaken. Let them once go a step too far and see how soon the labor leader will call them to order.

In the same number of the "Volkszeitung" March 30, page four, the following notice appears (I wonder if Editor Schlueter when he wrote that splendid editorial about the great future by boring from within overlooked this notice?):

CIGAR PACKERS OF UNION NO. 25, ATTENTION.

It is urgently necessary that every member who is in any sense progressive, attend the meeting of Cigar Packers' Union, No. 25, to-day, Friday, 8 p. m., in Faulhaber's Hall, Eightieth street, as an attack against the Socialists will be inaugurated by the opposition, that the latter will win without fail, thanks to the negligence of the right-minded members. At present this union appears to strive to fine every one who dares to act and think against the opponents of the progressive workingmen.

Claro Finas.

What does the above notice mean? Is it the result of "boring from within"? This notice speaks volumes. As already mentioned above, these poor innocent dupes, attempting to bore from within, went one step too far and got it badly in the neck for their trouble.

A Cigar-maker.

New York, April 3.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THAT PITTSBURG MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the New York "Worker" of March 31, appears the following comment on a meeting which took place in Ormond's Hall at Pittsburgh, south side; Schwartz, who is country organizer of the S. P., is author of the same:

"An attempt to break up an agitation meeting held under the auspices of Local South Side, English, last Saturday night by S. L. P. 'unity seekers' proved unsuccessful. Comrade Lewis, the speaker, was the victim of personal abuse."

I happen to be the "unity seeker" and also "personal abuser" in this case and would like to tell what I know happened, and not what I heard from scab defenders who were present, as that is how Schwartz got his information, as he was not present.

The "abused" Lewis is a notorious scab, and is known as such. When I heard he was to address the meeting, I went to it and hunted up the chairman (I do not know his name) and asked him if he knew Lewis' pedigree? His response was a grin. I then told him where Lewis had done his scabbing, which was at Jones & McLaughlin's mill, which is located about six squares from where the meeting was held. I also informed him that Lewis had sworn that two Socialists were anarchists in a case which was tried in the Allegheny county courts. I also asked him if he was not aware of the fact that Lewis had introduced Grundy as a Socialist on March 11, 1906; and asked him if he did not know that Grundy was on the stump for the Democratic candidate for mayor at the last city election.

After telling the chairman the above facts I asked him if they were going to allow him to speak, and he replied "yes." I then told him if he did, that I would hurl those charges at Lewis when he was through speaking, which I did. I also pointed my finger at him and accused him of being a cringing cur. In Lewis' reply to the charge he admitted that he scabbed, but claimed that his circumstances justified him in doing so.

After I got through speaking, a German who was present got up and said: "Every time the S. P. holds a meeting, the S. L. P. spoils it. Now there is nothing wrong with Lewis. He is a good man. This fellow" (referring to me) "says he is a scab; yes, he is; but what of it? I will scab every chance I get, and I won't vote the S. L. P. ticket or join it as they break up meetings." I waited a short time to see if any of the S. P. men would call him down. None attempted it; so I arose and informed him that the S. L. P. was not seeking to build up its membership by admitting scabs and that he or Lewis would not be admitted.

There was one man present who shook hands with me and said he had no use for a scab. I talked with a few others who were nothing more than walking apologies for scabbery and then left. I would like to see unity among all who are Socialists, but as far as the bunch on the South Side are concerned, with probably a half dozen exceptions, I think that the best thing they could do in the way of unity would be to unite with Farley, Parry & Co., as they are the champions of scabbery.

John Desmond.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 3.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

P. I. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.—Why, of course! To suggest Marx in the posture of ignoring, let alone denying, the pre-eminence of the economic organization, and of winking at pure and simple political Socialism, is like suggesting a Cromwell in the devotional seclusion of a cloister; to suggest Marx as a winker at A. F. of Hellism is like suggesting an Aristides in the role of a sneak-thief—nor does anybody realize the latter fact more keenly than does Mr. Gompers, or the former fact than do his unsavory overbears, the pure and simple political Socialists.

"UNDER THE WHITE TERROR NO. 3." NEW YORK.—Thankful for calling our attention to the mistake. We find you are right and we were wrong. The statement: "We must be careful; Moyer and Haywood may be guilty; we must not compromise ourselves" was not reported in your letter of last March 4 as having been made by Simon and Taenzler of the 10th A. D. of your party. That particular statement you report to have been made by "one of the Genossen," unnamed. It was a slip of memory that, when answering last Sunday the Chicago correspondent, we attributed the statement to Simon and Taenzler. The slip was unintentional. It is accountable only by the circumstance that those were the only two S. P. names mentioned in your letter, and by a trick of the memory that statement slid into the company of the other and absurd statements which you reported the two men to have made. We are sincerely thankful for your hastening to make the correction, and save us from repeating the error. The contrast between the moral cleanliness of The People and the turpitude of the calumnious Volkszeitung Corporation Editors cannot be made too strong. We hereby take the opportunity to retract the statement mistakenly attributed to Taenzler and Simon, and to assure the two men of our regret at the slip on our part.

J. S. CAMDEN, N. J.—The eight-hour day was one of the issues, not the only one, involved in the Colorado miners' strike. The miners also objected to the blanket insurance system. By that system three per cent. of each man's wages was deducted by the company, and the company also deducted hospital and physicians' fees. Thus the deductions ran up as high as four and five per cent, taken without the man's consent. It was one of the ways of reducing wages.

F. K. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The conduct of the Volkszeitung Corporationists' 10th A. D. member in this city is, no doubt, infamous when they say in this city: "Moyer and Haywood may be guilty; we must be careful; we must not compromise ourselves." But it is not "the limit." Berger's "decent suspension of judgment" even caps these New York worthies.

T. G. PATERSON, N. J.—The Hearst paper is fully two weeks behind the Daily People on Colorado-Idaho news. It is now printing matter that was in The People two weeks ago. Probably cribbs it from The People, The People being the only paper in the city that publishes the items.

P. J. W., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Whether the Volkszeitung employe Lee retracted the Bismarck slander against De Leon and apologized?—What are you thinking about! It takes a man for a manly act.

T. L. SAN PEDRO, CAL.—The Colorado Citizens' Alliance is, by the express language of its constitution, a secret organization.

M. R. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It simply means that, defeated in their cap-makings' attempt to crush the I. W. W. in New York, the A. F. of L. grafters transferred their activity to the field of Butte, Mont., cigar-makers. The I. W. W. cigar-makers will there also give the Belmontites a dose of what the capmaker dittos received here in New York.

M. K. BOSTON, MASS.—The fact is the capitalist papers convicted Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone out of hand. No sane man if he is honorable, no honorable man if he is sane will convict men of spotless character upon the unsupported "confession" of self-confessed criminals.

J. E. J. WILMERDING, PA.—It was not Carroll D. Wright who made the report on the Labor Troubles in Colorado, from which "Chapter XX" was taken. Carroll D. Wright only transmitted it to the President. The one who made the report was Walter B. Palmer, special agent of the Bureau of Labor. Wright appointed him and transmitted the report as "faithful and efficient."

J. B. CHICAGO, ILL.—Yield to our fuller experience. The plan cannot be carried out.

"I. W. W. CIGARMAKER," BUTTE, MONT.—You will now understand the

nature of the cry of "scab" raised here in New York against the S. T. & L. A. cigar-makers. Here, as there, it was a case of a fakirs' strike, not against the employer, but against progressively organized Union men.

I. O. LOUISVILLE, KY.—The A. F. of L. has not merely its own journals in which to fight its battles, it has the capitalist press and the press of the S. P.—in all of these journals and papers it tries upon the rank and file the trick of the Mine Owners' Association press upon the public—poison their minds against decent men and bodies.

T. C. K. NEW YORK.—The I. W. W. is not a "dual organization" to the A. F. of L. The principles and methods of the two are opposite. Duality means competition. As far as any duality exists it is due to the action of the A. F. of L. lodges. The A. F. of L. capmakers, for instance, have started the competition or duality business. They lowered the dues, etc., so as to compete with the I. W. W.

W. P. DETROIT, MICH.—The worst you could say of the I. W. W. membership is that they are "raw material." Is the A. F. of L. membership less "raw"? Surely not. Even if both sets are raw, vastly superior is the opportunity of that raw material that is surrounded by correct principles than of that other that is surrounded by Civic Federation principles.

T. W. W. CHICAGO, ILL.—Take this as an illustration of the actual and necessary posture of the German Social Democracy. "Die Neue Gesellschaft" (New Society)—a Berlin Social Democratic paper of the 21st of last month, commenting upon the appointment of the French Socialist Aristide Briand to a cabinet position, says:

"To us in Germany, who have to battle, not for Socialism only, BUT FIRST OF ALL FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, the democratic Government of France is naturally bound to inspire more respect and sympathy than it does to our French comrades. From their standpoint these comrades are perfectly correct when they say that Government is a bourgeois Government; by the same token are we not less justified when we comment upon the new French ministry with the words—'If we only had such another!'—Does not this bear out the position of The People upon the actual lay of the land in Germany?"

H. T. NEW YORK.—Wages (in practice) represent, not the value, but the price of the commodity labor-power. All the things, that go to affect value adversely, operate with redoubled force upon the value of labor power.

C. H. NEW YORK.—Our recollection of the matter is that the Western Federation of Miners was part of the Western Labor Union, which was affiliated with the A. F. of L., and seceded under the leadership of Boyce, the then president of the Western Federation of Miners, from the A. F. of L. in 1897-98.

L. D. S. T. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—All pickpockets are brain-workers, but not all brain-workers are pickpockets. There are brain-workers who are wage slaves, but not all brain-workers are wage slaves. The I. W. W. takes in the wage slaves whether manual or brain-workers. From this it follows that the Roosevelt are necessarily excluded. The man who considers Roosevelt "one of the choicest workers of society" is so "big," that he exudes.

C. M. S. DETROIT, MICH.—First—There is no limit to the time that a naturalized citizen of the U. S. may stay abroad without forfeiting his American citizenship. He remains one until he does some act denoting his intention to give up such citizenship.

Second—No American citizen may be forced into a foreign army.

D. B. NEW YORK.—First—We are not wasting time calculating whether the New York S. P. will lose official standing on the ballot or not. That's a matter that will happen in due time. Doesn't bother us now.

Second—The Volkszeitung Corporation conspiracy died, and was as dead as a door nail, when the S. L. P. saved its press and decided to keep it up. What is now happening to the conspiracy is simply the keeping of its wake. The funeral may be delayed by delaying the fun of "wake-keeping"—but that's all. Everything in its season.

"TEXTILE WORKER," OLD TOWN, ME.—First—"The P. S. schedule of lectures" means the schedule of free lectures given at the Public Schools.

Second—The total presidential vote polled in 1900 was 13,059,053; the total in 1904 was 13,510,708. Consequently, in 1904 there were cast 448,945 votes less than in 1900. Safe to say nearly 1,500,000 voters abstained.

Third—In case Socialist Unity is ac-

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 Harry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
 Read street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
 National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
 London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 2-6 New Read street, New York City
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no party
 announcements can go in that are not
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the above commit-
 tee held on April 6, at 2-6 New Read
 street, with A. Anderson in the chair.
 Present, Walsh, Schwenk, Heyman, Mo-
 en, Jacobson, Anderson, Olson, Crow-
 ord, Teichlauf, Katz and Wolf. Absent
 with excuse, Coddington; without ex-
 cuse, Schmidt. Julius Eck sent letter of
 resignation which was accepted and the
 secretary was instructed to call upon
 Section New York County to take steps
 to fill the vacancy. The financial report
 for the three weeks ending with March
 31 showed receipts, \$302.88; expendi-
 tures, \$411.99.

Report of Committees: Press Commit-
 tee reported on conditions in mechanical
 department and were instructed to em-
 body findings and recommendations in
 writing; also to continue the work of
 supervising matters. A. Moren, because
 of lack of time, resigned from said com-
 mittee, and W. Teichlauf was elected in
 his place. The committee on letter of
 C. G. Davidson, of St. Paul, Minn., com-
 plaining against the secretary of Minn.
 S. E. C., reported that the matter com-
 plained of is of a nature that does not
 fall under the jurisdiction of this com-
 mittee and that the writer can seek what
 redress he may desire within his own
 state by simply exercising his constitu-
 tional rights of membership.

Communications.—From Organizer
 Gillhaus and Veal, dealing with the work
 of agitation in Texas and Indiana, re-
 spectively. Veal, having met with a
 mishap, has been laid up at Harmony,
 Ind., but expects to be soon in shape
 again for active work. From Seattle,
 Wash., on various matters, the local elec-
 tion, issue of a state bulletin and ef-
 forts to place an organizer in the field.
 From Mich. S. E. C., enclosing printed
 matter on Moyer-Haywood demonstra-
 tions and reporting prospects for organ-
 ization at Saginaw. From Los Angeles,
 Cal., on Moyer-Haywood demonstration.
 From Milwaukee, Wis., and Pittsburg,
 Kans., both sending belated reports on
 the general vote amending the constitu-
 tion. The result having been pub-
 lished, these reports could not be count-
 ed. Elections of N. E. C. members were
 reported from Pennsylvania, D. E. Gil-
 christ; Minnesota, Peter Riel; Missouri,
 W. W. Cox. From Section Milwaukee,
 Wis., asking for return of documents
 used in investigation of matters con-
 nected with Hungarian Socialist Labor
 Federation. Inasmuch as documents
 upon which a decision of this committee
 has been based cannot be returned but
 must remain in the archives of the N. E.
 C., the secretary had so informed the
 section. Four reports were received
 from N. E. C. members relative to the
 Meas County, Colo., resolutions. Of
 these, one, Pennsylvania, was in favor
 of publication, while the other three,
 Kentucky, Massachusetts and Texas,
 were against. Pennsylvania's S. E. C.
 sent information relative to the re-
 organization of Section Philadelphia. The
 executive committee of the Hungarian
 Socialist Labor Federation sent request
 that two delegates be chosen to represent
 the S. L. P. at their annual convention
 to be held on April 14 and 15 at Passaic,
 N. J. John C. Butterworth and Ulrich
 Frueh, both of Section Passaic County,
 were elected and the secretary instructed
 to send them credentials.

A letter from German Branch at Brad-
 dock, Pa., asked the N. E. C. to consider
 the question of publishing in the So-
 cialistische Arbeiter Zeitung more mat-
 ter bearing upon American political sub-
 jects and treating political events from
 a Socialist point of view. The secre-
 tary was instructed to refer the letter
 to the Editor of the paper with the
 recommendation that the request be com-
 plied with as far as possible.

From several members of the N. E. C.
 letters were received bearing upon the
 matter of the Literature Fund, some of
 these containing remittances to the said
 fund. The secretary reported in con-
 nection with this matter, that he had
 received enough to go ahead with the
 first book and that the Labor News had
 been given orders to get out an edition
 of Sue's "The Iron Trevel," the book
 being particularly appropriate in view
 of the revolutionary movement in Rus-
 sia.

Adjourned to meet again on Friday,
 April 20.
 C. J. Wolf, Recording Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of New Jersey held its
 regular meeting at Helvetia Hall, Pat-
 erson, Sunday, April 8th.
 Credentials were presented by new

members from Sections: Essex, Leake;
 Hudson, Herrschaft; Union, Fallath;
 Passaic, F. W. Ball. Canvass of the vote
 for officers showed the election of John
 C. Butterworth, Secretary; Adolph Les-
 sig, Financial Secretary; Paul Colditz,
 Treasurer.

Leske, Ball and Fallath, were elected
 a committee to audit the books of the
 outgoing Financial Secretary, Herrschaft,
 and outgoing Treasurer, Thuenemel, from
 the time of the State Convention. The
 auditing committee reported books cor-
 rect. Cash on hand \$121.81, stamps on
 hand 95.

The vote by Sections on Magette ap-
 peal resulted in the action of the S. E.
 C. being sustained and against Magette.

The following communication was re-
 ceived from the S. L. P. committee to
 the Unity Conference:

Jersey City, April 6, 1906.

To the State Executive Committee, So-
 cialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

The committee of twelve, elected by
 referendum vote of the S. L. P. Sections,
 upon invitation from the Socialist Party
 of the State, to meet with a like com-
 mittee from them for the purpose of
 considering the question of a basis for
 the unity of the political forces of So-
 cialism submits its report as follows:

The two committees first met in con-
 ference on December 17th last, and hold-
 ing six sessions completed their labors
 March 4th. The conference, as a result
 of its deliberations, has found a basis
 upon which it believes 'untily can and
 should be accomplished, and it has issued
 its findings in the form of a manifesto to
 its two respective constituencies. We
 therefore hand you the manifesto and
 the proceedings of the Conference in full
 as our report.

The Conference did not adjourn sine
 die, for the reason that, having decided
 to publish its proceedings in pamphlet
 form, the Conference will have to meet
 again to adjust the financial matters in-
 cidental to that undertaking.

Yours fraternally,
 John Hossack, Secretary of S.
 L. P. Committee and Joint Sec-
 retary of Conference.

On motion the Secretary was instructed
 to send the manifesto to a referen-
 dum vote of the Sections.

Bills from Herrschaft, \$150, for ex-
 penses as financial secretary, and from
 Thuenemel, \$1, for postage ordered paid.

The secretary was authorized to pur-
 chase new minute book, letter heads and
 envelopes and to place standing ad. of
 S. E. C. in Weekly People. Adjourned
 until second Sunday in May.

Sections will take notice that the ad-
 dress of Financial Secretary, Adolph Les-
 sig, is: 250 Governor street, and J. C.
 Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, both
 Paterson. J. C. Butterworth, Sec.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The above fund received during the
 week ending with Saturday, March 31,
 the following contributions:
 William Wellner, Hamilton, O. \$ 1.00
 P. M. Plainfield, N. J. 1.00
 Wm. B. Peet, Chicago, Ill.50
 S. W. New York 1.00
 30th A. D. N. Y. 1.00
 Section Kalamazoo, Mich., col-
 lected for March 2.10

Collected by Organizer A. Gil-
 haus, from: Section San An-
 tonio, Tex., \$5; Texas S.
 E. C., \$18.95; Carl Schmidt,
 Lohn, Tex., \$5; A. Ru-
 dolf, Lohn, Tex., \$5; A.
 J. Smith, Lohn, Tex., \$5;
 A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex.,
 \$5 50.00

Collected by Organizer Philip
 Veal, from: Ind. S. E. C.,
 \$5; H. Richards, Indian-
 apolis, Ind., \$5 10.00

Total \$ 66.60

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,456.63

Grand total \$2,523.23

Kenny Kuhn, National Secretary,
 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
 day, March 31, the following contribu-
 tions were received to the above fund:

Collected by Scand. Section
 New York, from: C. Car-
 lson, \$2; C. J. Hyllander,
 \$2.50; Martin Wallengreen,
 \$2 \$ 6.50

United Radical Societies, Pat-
 erson, N. J., bal. of collection
 at meeting 12.00

P. M. Plainfield, N. J. 1.00

30th A. D. N. Y. 1.00

Howard La Belle, Bremerton,
 Wash. 3.00

Richard Coe, Jr., Cumberland,
 B. C.50

Milton Harlan, Blue Lake, Cal.25

Total \$ 24.25

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,413.84

Grand total \$2,438.09

Kenny Kuhn, National Secretary,
 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

COLUMBUS

I. W. W. MEN

BLOCK ATTEMPT TO USE MOYER-
HAYWOOD PROTEST FOR
CAPITALISM.

Politicians Endeavor to Utilize Occasion
 to Launch Opposition to a Saloon
 Tax—Good Meeting Held and Prop-
 aganda Promoted Despite It.

(Special Correspondence)

Columbus, O., April 8.—As there has
 been no report to the readers of The
 People from this point since we organ-
 ized a Mixed Local of the I. W. W., I
 wish to say that work in the I. W. W.
 line is moving along with the rest of
 the world and the field is ready, if we
 had the workers to give their time to it.
 National Organizer Veal, did some effec-
 tive labor while here for a few days in
 February, and we soon organized after
 he left us. We at once set to work to
 have a Moyer-Haywood protest mass
 meeting, which took place last Sunday
 afternoon at 2 p. m., and was addressed
 by General Secretary-Treasurer Wm. E.
 Trautmann. While this meeting was a
 protest meeting, yet the propaganda of
 the I. W. W. was kept clearly in view
 and the vigorous applause given by a
 good sized audience indicates that the
 field is ripe for a bona fide labor organ-
 ization. Strong resolutions were unani-
 mously adopted condemning the authori-
 ties of Colorado and Idaho for their
 outrage upon the officers of the Western
 Federation of Miners.

Before leaving this point it may be
 well to state that a desperate attempt
 was made to side track Trautmann and
 keep him from our meeting, if possible;
 or at least to neutralize the regular
 meeting by having some German dodgers
 printed advertising our speaker for an-
 other meeting at about the same hour.
 The matter occurred in this way:

Early in the work of holding this
 meeting we decided to ask the S. P. and
 S. L. P. to co-operate with us in getting
 up this meeting, but true to their capi-
 talistic instincts the S. P. instead of
 conforming to the request, made a bee
 line to the A. F. of L. to get support for
 a protest meeting and attempted, at the
 same time, to have the I. W. W. turn
 its guns upon itself by getting an I. W.
 W. speaker for this opposition meeting.
 We informed headquarters of what was
 taking place and vigorously protested
 against any speaker of the I. W. W. be-
 ing used for such purposes. Of course,
 when Chicago was informed of what was
 going on the whole thing was cut out
 from that office; and we consented to
 Brother Trautmann speaking on Sunday
 morning to a German S. P. Branch.

The leader in this matter, one
 Armoring (who is anxious to convince
 the politicians that he carries a large
 minority of the German vote in his vest
 pocket), felt very much humiliated at
 the turn things had taken and, instead
 of the morning meeting being held, a
 "protest" meeting was advertised for 3
 o'clock; not a protest against the Colo-
 rado-Idaho outrage, but against the
 \$1,000 saloon tax just enacted by the
 Legislature. Trautmann was to address
 this meeting! With considerable effort
 some of the Armoring following was
 convinced that the real Trautmann
 meeting was held under the auspices of
 257, I. W. W. and Armoring stock
 dropped in consequence.

Despite all this effort to confuse we
 had a splendid meeting and a good lesson
 in discipline was taught.

Trautmann went to the S. P. meeting
 about 5 o'clock and made a rousing I. W.
 W. meeting in German.

As a means of pushing the work of
 organizing we are planning for a series
 of open meetings at Millers' Hall, Gay
 and Fourth streets; and we expect to
 have occasionally a large mass meeting.
 Readers of The People will please take
 notice of this: Our meetings are held
 every Wednesday night. Let those who
 are in sympathy with the work of this
 Union give their support by becoming
 member at once. Help is needed in the
 propaganda field and wanted now.

O. P.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

complished the reformers and freaks will
 assimilate with the Hearst Movement.
INFORMATION WANTED—First
 —The names of Unions that demand a
 membership initiation fee of \$5 and up-
 wards, stating the amount demanded by
 each.

Second—The name of the Union re-
 ported to have donated its full treasury—
 \$50,000—to the Moyer-Haywood de-
 fence fund.

**"DANIEL DERONDA" LAW-
 RENCE, MASS.**—The name of "Red

Sea" was derived from the color of the
 water due to the algae float in it. Some
 such reason must be at the bottom of
 the names "Black Sea," "Yellow Sea,"
 etc.

P. L. Q., NEWARK, N. J.—The state-
 ment, often made in these columns, that,
 if there were no S. P., the S. L. P. would
 find it advisable to set up one, so as to
 drain the militant Socialist Movement of
 "reform" and other harmful elements,
 was but a practical application of the
 principle implied in the regret Engels ex-
 pressed that there was no radical bour-
 geois party in Germany. Engels con-
 sidered the fact a misfortune to the Ger-
 man Social Democracy, because, said he,
 there being no such party, radical bour-
 geois elements gravitated toward the So-
 cial Democracy and affected its clean-cut
 Socialist posture. How right Engels was
 the answer, given above to F. W. W.,
 Chicago, confirms. Now, then, to your
 concrete question—the spirit and essence
 of that old statement, made by The Peo-
 ple, remains good even after unity of So-
 cialist forces will have been effected here,
 with this alteration, however, brought on
 by the altered conditions—the party, that
 is to do the needed draining, will then
 be the Hearst party.

C. H. C. MERIDEN, CONN.—The
 United States Senators for Colorado are
 Henry M. Teller and Thomas M. Patter-
 son. The Idaho Senators are Fred T.
 Dubois and Weldon B. Heyburn. On
 page 57 of the pamphlet "Behind the
 Scenes" you will find a photograph of a
 letter, bearing the autograph signature of
 Teller and written on United States Sen-
 ate letter head, applying to Dorsey and
 Teller, the attorneys for the Union Pa-
 cific Railroad Company, for a pass—a
 violation of law.

"A READER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—
 Why we gave so short an account of
 John Most—Why should we have given
 a longer?

J. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—First—The
 Socialist Labor Party does not propose to
 do what it knows is not in the power
 of a revolutionary political party to do.
 It therefore does not give out that it
 will "acquire"—take and hold—the ma-
 chinery of production. That is the work
 of the industrially organized proletariat.
 What the S. L. P. can and will do is to
 seek to capture the political burg of
 capitalist domination—and dismantle it.

Second—The Constitution of the
 United States is the wisest document
 ever framed. It recognizes the mutability
 of society, and provides for organic
 changes.

Third—Senator Rayner has proved
 that the Constitution has been revolu-
 tionized by the capitalist class. He said
 Hamilton would not recognize that con-
 stitution as the same which existed in
 his days. Guess the proletariat may take
 a hand at revolutionizing the Constitu-
 tion some more.

H. W., NEWARK, N. J.—De Leon
 says that what he had in mind was that,
 being the first speaker in English, he
 would take his time and sketch the his-
 tory of the Colorado troubles in full.

M. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.—The
 proceedings of the New Jersey Unity
 Conference are now out and for sale.
 They are not published by the
 Labor News, but by a committee ap-
 pointed by the Conference itself, of which
 James M. Reilly, 285 Barrow street, and
 John Hossack, 246 Princeton avenue,
 both of Jersey City, N. J., are the secre-
 taries. Communicate with them. Next
 question next week.

F. W. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—Is the
 Adams Express Company a large enough
 concern? Can it not sue and be sued?
 Is it unsuccessful?—Well, the Adams
 Express Company is an UNINCOR-
 PORATED body. Every argument,
 whether sociologic, tactical, or legal,
 made against party ownership of its
 press is dashed against the rock of rea-
 son and of facts.

L. L., NEW YORK—Bring that copy
 of the "Neue Zeit" that you quote from.
 From it and the files of The People we
 shall show you that it is you who are
 making "lame facts walk," in that and
 the other two instances which you quote.
 If honesty is, as we hope, your motive,
 we shall expect to see you here, and with
 that "Neue Zeit" soon.

J. E., NEW YORK—Send the moneys
 to this office. Receipt will be acknowl-
 edged and money forwarded.

M. D. F., NEW YORK; A. H. H.,
 CLEVELAND, O.; P. K., KANSAS
 CITY, MO.; G. G., LESTER, WASH.;
 G. F. C., HOUSTON, TEX.; F. D. T.,
 DOVER, N. H.; B. R. T., NEW
 YORK; E. R. M., ADAMS, MASS.;
 F. B., SEATTLE, WASH.; H. L., NEW
 YORK; T. H., ANACONDA, MONT.;
 E. F. R., TRENTON, N. J.; A. N.,
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.; K. L. I., SAN
 JOSE, CAL.; N. P., PUEBLO, COLO.;
 R. E., PORTLAND, ORE.; S. S. P.,
 DUBUQUE, IA.; R. I., JOPLIN, MO.;
 N. T. E., BRUSSELS, BELGIUM; R.
 S. A., MARYON, IND.; D. L., YON-
 KERS, N. Y.; I. N. O., GLOBE, ARIZ.;
 N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; X. X.,
 CHICAGO, ILL.; W. W., CINCIN-
 NATI, O.; L. L., OAKLAND, CAL.—
 Matter received.

The People is a good broom to brush
 the cobwebs from the minds of the
 workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CAPITALISM'S PROPS

Effective Ways of Undermining Them—
 Education and Work.

If we had a membership of 50,000 in
 the Socialist Labor Party and a rela-
 tively large circulation, say 100,000 cop-
 ies, of the Weekly People, with the pres-
 tige and power such a membership and
 circulation would give us, not even the
 fear of the murder of our comrades,
 Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and St. John
 by the Mine Owners' Association and its
 Standard Oil allies could for a moment
 be entertained.

When we have succeeded in thoroughly
 arousing, educating and organizing our
 fellow wage slaves, the capitalist robbers
 will be afraid to kidnap and murder any
 more of our brothers.

A list of ten subscriptions sent in for
 the Weekly People is as effective in un-
 dermining the props of capitalism as a
 12-inch shell fired under its ramparts.

Now, just a word or two on how to
 swell the circulation of our paper. I
 have often noticed in The People sug-
 gestions and letters and resolutions on
 "how to do it," that is, get new readers
 for our paper; but I am decidedly of
 the opinion that the following plan is the
 best:

As many comrades as have the pluck
 to take hold and work hard, say 1,000,
 will take a copy of The Weekly People,
 with pencil and slips of blank paper, and
 start out every Sunday morning at 8.30
 o'clock in search of subscribers.

We explain the leading features of the
 paper and why we are working hard to
 extend its influence. We want to break
 the fetters of wage slavery and win for
 our class its freedom; but we cannot
 break our bonds and win our freedom
 unless we know how.

To supply this necessary knowledge
 for our class we publish our educational
 journal. We deliver it every Sunday
 morning for 3 cents a week and present
 every subscriber a copy each month of a
 great industrial union journal, the In-
 dustrial Worker, of 16 large pages free.

Next Sunday morning I am going to
 begin my campaign for subscribers on
 the lines outlined above; and I am
 awaiting announcements in The People
 of the names of all other comrades who
 will give this plan a thorough trial. One
 thousand men securing subscriptions for
 and delivering ten copies of The People
 every Sunday morning will add in a
 short time 10,000 new subscribers to our
 paper. Comrades, we have got to do it;
 we have got to get our paper into the
 hands of the men and women of our
 class—or make up our minds to the capi-
 talist yoke forever. Knowledge is the
 first essential. It comes before emanci-
 pation. No knowledge, no emancipation.

Let us not wait for some other com-
 rade somewhere else to do the work. Let
 us, each of us "work as if it were he on
 whose sole efforts are hung victory."

Twenty-five thousand new subscribers
 to The Weekly People by May 15th, will
 loosen the clutches of the would-be
 stranglers of the Mine Owners' Associa-
 tion, McDonald, McFarland and Gooding,
 on our Western brothers.

If it would not be out of order, I would
 suggest that the N. E. C. have five gold
 medals suitably engraved and presented
 one to each of five comrades who shall
 send in the largest amount for subs in
 twelve months, provided that in each
 case the amount remitted shall exceed
 \$50. It is a just war we are engaged in;
 and the sooner we educate our class the
 sooner the war will be over. And this
 war is producing its heroes, its soldiers
 and its martyrs; and high in the ranks
 of them will stand forever the names of
 St. John, Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood.

Yours for 25,000 new subscribers for
 the Weekly People,
 J. H. Arnold.
 Louisville, Ky., April 1.

REVOLUTIONS.

(Continued from page 4.)
 pitifully small means, the doctrines rep-
 resenting our class interests are being
 accepted by numbers so large as to
 threaten your means of living. A few
 years more of such work as has been
 done in the past twelve months by the
 social revolutionists and then, and then
 —what of Rockefeller and political hire-
 lings and prostitution and the Spoke-
 man Review and child labor and starva-
 tion in wage slavery by our class?

When the shopkeepers, farmers and
 land speculators of the West permitted
 the wage slave to vote they sealed the
 doom of their class a history making
 factor. We are going to vote as our class
 interests dictate. While your class has
 been in the saddle it has raised the doc-
 trine of "government by consent of the
 majority" to the dignity of a political
 creed. We are going to give you a dose
 of your own medicine. And in your
 deepest consciousness, Mr. Editor, you
 know that nothing can prevent govern-
 ment of, for and by the Working Class
 except the ignorance of that class.

With best wishes, I am, most sin-
 cerely,

A member of the Working Class tri-
 umphant,
 Frank Bohn. Spokane, March 21.

NOW READY

LEAFLET No. 2.
 ON

THE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE

The Mine Owners' Association Conspiracy against Charles H. Moyer, Wil-
 liam D. Haywood, and their associates of the Western Federation of Miners, the
 Mining Department of the I. W. W., must be brought before the great
 tribunal of Labor—the Working Class of the land. Every workingman must
 be reached.

To counteract the venom that the capitalist press is spewing forth to be-
 cloud and lame the minds of the workers upon this latest capitalist outrage the
 Labor News will have ready the coming week a leaflet which should be spread
 broadcast. An aroused, clearly posted and correctly directed working class
 sentiment will effectively call Idaho, Colorado and other officialdom to order.

Reach the Workers! Organize Committees to distribute the leaflet. If
 you cannot get others to help start the work yourself. Resolve that you will
 do your duty! The situation is desperate!

1,000—\$1.35
 Price, delivery prepaid, 100—20 cents
 50—10 cents

Send on your orders.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 NEW READE ST., N. Y.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending April 6th, we re-
 ceived 151 subscriptions to the Weekly
 People and 51 mail subscriptions to the
 Daily People, a total of 202.

The roll of honor for the week is:
 Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 6; P. Frie-
 ma, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 6; C. A. Ruby,
 Rochester, N. Y., 5; O. Haselgrove, New-
 port, Ky., 5; J. H. Arnold, Louisville,
 Ky., 5; Nick Dufner, Lynden, Wash., 5.
 Prepaid cards sold: J. T. Walsh, San
 Francisco, Cal., \$3.

All concerned must realize that this
 record is not what it should be, especially
 at a